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# WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. THE MOUNTAIN-MAN

Exult, exult, O Death! A nobler prey ne'er gorged thy stony maw. Quenched are those glowing eyes, and hushed That Senates held in awe.

Like Jove's, his thunders shook. So huge he towered, he almost hid the bright Unsetting sun of Truth; and some mistook His shadow for its light.

And when they "god-like" cried, He him forgot who gave not God the glory— Who, living, fed the worms, and foully died,
As told in sacred story. Nor all unlike his fate:

For on that heart and soul and mighty frame, Like serpents, gnawed desires insatiate For pomp and power and fame. His faults let's briefly speak.

Nor, men of Lilliput, with puny darts Insult the death-bound giant. Better seek Within our humbled hearts Our God to thank and bless,

That we escape the perils of the great, And walk more safely for our littleness, And prize our low estate.

A not untender man
Was he, though sternly cold his dark brow seemed,
For oft beneath, while soft his accents ran, The look of fondness beamed.

A man of monstrous griefs!
Ingratitude; bereavement; hopes all blasted!
To think on which, this wonder only leaves: That aught of virtue lasted. A man of vexing cares;

Of heavy labors, as of duties vast; Yet never bent he 'neath the State's affairs-A worker to the last ! How well he fell asleep! Like some proud river, widening toward the sea, Calmly and grandly, silently and deep,
Life joined Eternity.

But, downward floating on the stream of Time And looking back with reverence, yet may see The mountain stand sublime.

#### LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

EDINBURGH, August 9, 1853. Everybody talks of London and Paris; bu in picturesque beauty of position and wealth of prospect, Edinburgh exceeds all cities that I have seen. About two miles from the Frith of Forth rises a series of high ridges, running generally from east to west, separated by deep, narrow valleys, and gradually ascending westwardly fill they terminate abruntly in precipinarrow valleys, and gradually ascending west-wardly till they terminate abruptly in precipitous, wild-looking cliffs. The highest of these is called Arthur's Seat, which rises to the height of nearly nine hundred feet above the level of the sea, and commands a view of Mid Lothian, of the portion of Scotland mest replete with historic interest, of fields, on which have been fought some of its greatest battles of localities rendered immortal by the genium of Walter Scott. of Walter Scott—a view, comprehending in its range, Edinburgh, Leith, the broad Frith, with the numerous villages on its shores, the Lomond Grampian and Lammermuir Hills, the distant peaks of Benlomond and Benledi, and the German ocean. The next ridge is Salisbury Cragge, the next, which is lower, is that on which stands the Castle of Edinburgh, and on the next, still lower, is the site of the New

Town.

Old Town, with its gloomy ranges of lofty, quaint, old houses, is to us peculiarly attractive. It is built on the narrow ridge above mentioned, which terminates on the west in the almost inaccessible cliff on which stand the Castle. From this, along the summit of the ridge, runs the main street, gently descending eastwardly, till it reaches the Palace of Holyrood, standing at its foot. Through this, in olden times, moved many a splendid pageant; and here were the houses of the nobility, which, ranging from five to ten stories high, solid and and here were the houses of the nobility, which, ranging from five to ten stories high, solid and gloomy, were doubtless looked upon as magnificent in those times. But centuries have done their work; dark, dirty, and dilapidated, they are now the dwellings of the poor. The proud nobles are defunct, or deported; and their once princely habitations, now let out in stories or single rooms, are crowded with all sorts of miserable-looking people. As you pass along the street, you look in at the narrow stone stairways, worn by the tread of ages, and wonder to what strange recesses they lead. Now, an ways, worn by the trend of ages, and wonder to what strange recesses they lead. Now, an old building, bent with the weight of years, rises before you, and you look up, up, up, till your neck cracks, and you see, hung out to dry, from that small window, some old clothes belonging to a poor family, occupying perhaps the once favorite chamber of the Earl of Dumfries. Every few yards, narrow low entrances, dreary as a dungeon's gateway, lead into what are called "closes," very dark, contracted courts, packed with houses, story piled on story, to a dizzy height—damp, flithy, without a spot of verdure, and where God's sunshine never comes. Thousands of human beings live here—how, it is hard to say; but human nature has a marvellous faculty of adaptation: with capacities for association with angels, it can accommodate itself to the condition of brutes.

Sundays, these gloomy houses and duageon-closes pour out their contents into the main street, which is so througed that you can hard-ly pass. We walked through it twice last Sun-day. What a spectacle! Men, women, and children, in every variety of costume, hundreds of them bare-footed, bare-legged, ragged, hor-ribly dirty, gossiping in groups, sitting in the door-ways, ranged along the curb, flat on the narrow pavement; squalid women, with squal-id infants at the breast; pale little girls, nur-sing nitiable little

lions are laid out upon the palaces of royalty, on barracks and hospitals for soldiers, on cathedrals and conveniences for the Church, on monuments and memorials of men illustrious

thedrals and conveniences for the Church, on monuments and memorials of men illustrious from their deeds or mere position. Then, there are noble hospitals, and asylums, universities and charity schools, and castellated prisons, looking like grand and gloomy old castles. And in this way have Pride and Taste, Loyalty and Patriotism, Religion, Philanthropy and Justice, reared gorgeous specimens of architecture, highly ornamental, and designed to grafify the tastes or wants of the ruling classes, or to relieve some of the more palpable and obtrusive evils of the lower—but, as a general fact, it is true, that the masses of the poor in their ordinary state are still unprovided for, and almost uncared for. They are unclean, uneducated, and addicted to brutish pleasures. That which particularly distinguishes the poor of the Old World from those of our country, is their filth and want of self-respect. In Glasgow, the majority of the women of the "lower class" go bareheaded and barefooted; their children, tumbling about the streets, look as if water never came near them; their houses treek with all sorts of odors. Scarcely any seem ambitious to appear well themselves, or to dress their children decently. And yet it is a season that the courteons waive of the hand; "If pence were fewer, and polite words more frequent, the ordinary with a courteons waive of the hand; "if pence were fewer, and polite words more frequent, the ordinary in the other, with a courteons waive of the hand; "if pence were fewer, and polite words more frequent, the ordinary in the other, with a courteons waive of the hand; "if pence were fewer, and polite words more frequent, the ordinary in the other, with a courteons waive of the hand; "if pence were fewer, and polite words more frequent, the other, with a courteons waive of the hand; "if pence were fewer, and polite words more frequent, the ordinary in the other, with a courteons with a courteons waive of the heart, to be of the hore, and by a few encouraging pats and cherring tones, roused him t

of great presperity, I am told, among the operatives—they are getting plenty of work and wages.

Now, it may be that there is no radical remedy for this evil, except in a total change of the relations of capital to labor; but certainly, even the present system, a great deal might be done in the way of melioration. What the bedone in the way of melioration was a plain farmer can offer, you shall seemed not to belong to the frontier atmosphere of the most early welcoms to it?

Henley and his friend exchanged a glance of mute consultation, and then, with a bow of graceful formality, the former accepted the invitation.

"Bob!" called the stranger to a wide-mouthed like houses, gin ahops, and whiskey stores; so long as the intolerance of an established church or of priesteraft, and the petty jealousies of dissenters, prevent the institution of common schools for the secular education of the children who had followed their sister's footsteps of mute to count to night, he answer air of refinement about every one of them, that the relations of each along of them, that if is more miles away than you or your your pour to relations of capital to labor; but certainly, even the set will like to count to night, he answer air of refinement about every one of them, that is the relations of each all might he does not fire, you shall accept of such lodging and fire such presented the invitation.

"Come in, Lois!" called Ada, peeping from the reseat through the rose-hung door-way.

A ragged, bonnetless child presented herself, with an unity outton half handkerchied drow here are seat through the rose-hung door-way.

A ragged, bonnetless child present

without any provision for their comfort or real wants, so long must they remain as they are.

The importance of clean, wholesome habitations for the people cannot be too much insisted upon. Lodge a family in a house not fit for a pig-pen, and how can you expect its tenants to respect themselves? With what charm of home can they invest it? What is there to domesticate the wife, to hasten the footsteps of the weary husband homewards, or to keep the children from wallowing in the gutter? His carnings would be enough to make them comfortable in a decent house, but they are not enough to command such houses as the rich live ir. and decent dwellings for the poor are not to be found. Capital would make but five per cent. on such dwellings; whereas it makes ten per cent. on the petty investment it has made in the infernal hovels it compels them now to live in.

The scheme of model lodging houses, or home, as they should be called, for the poor, is full of promise. I visited the largest of these in London. It is a neat, substantial structure, five stories high, surrounded with a large yard, which is carefully kept clean and dry. It is divided in each story into soits of two or three rooms — a pantry, scullery, hydrant, water-closet, dust shaft, drain, &c., being connected with each suit; in one room of which is a complete range, which, consuming but little fuel, and taking up merely the space of an ordinary five-place, answers for warming, cooking, and all purposes for which fire is needed. Ventilation is effectually secured, and so complete is the provision for disposing of all water matter, without trouble or offence, that, as there are the holds and house are the mantel, and taking up merely the space of an ordinary five-place, answers for warming, cooking, and all purposes for which fire is needed. Ventilation is effectually secured, and so complete is the provision for disposing of all water matter, without trouble or offence, the manted the summit of the knoll. And to which is a complete range which are the foot s

the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, Parliamont Square, with its fine public
buildings; and on this street, too, once a stood
the Tolbooth associated with some of the greatet events in Societich history; and the Cross of
Edinburgh, where produnations of State used
to be made; and here still stand the church of
St. Giles (in which, two containes ago, the
scalous Jenny Goddes rebuilded the Bishop of
Edinburgh where produnations of State used
to be made; and here still stand the church of
St. Giles (in which, two containes ago, the
scalous Jenny Goddes rebuilded the Bishop of
Edinburgh for daving to say mass in its by
throwing a stool, at his bead, and the quaintdown house of the lion-hearted John Knox, the
lower part of which, I am every to say, is now
prostituted to the sale of whinkey, while just
above remain the queer-looking lattera, carved
by his direction, "Love God with all your kear,
and your neighbor as gourcelf?"

I thought we had seen the worst; but just
before reaching Hollyzcod, a turn carried use
into another street, called Cowgaic, running
along the base of the ridge parallel with that
we had just left. It was still more throughed;
and such lands part of the people and
the the Holly of the Henley of Henley Hell in
male and the see and hence are the men shough
in the another of the received seed to the region of false philanthropy and fanaticiem,
we had just left. It was still more througed;
and such lands have been been been carried to what is about the street are wide, regular, well part and clears.

I thought we had go the the street of the people and
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before reaching Holyrood, a turn carried us into another street, called Cowgate, running along the base of the ridge parallel with that we had just left. It was still more thronged; and such was the aspect of the people and their habitations, that one felt doubtful whether it was entirely safe to proceed. Horses and hoge are better cared for, have more tolerable lodgings than these people.

Instead of redeeming Old Town from its degradation, the better classes generally have retired to what is called New Town. Here the streets are wide, regular, well paved and clean, the houses large and substantial, and there is every indication of plenty, comfort, and taste Strangers, confining themselves to this part of the town, are in the habit of describing Edinburgh as a beautiful and well-ordered city; but I am always looking out for the quarters of the poor. I like to see where and how the toiling people live. Wealth is about the same everywhere. Having seen the homes of the rich and respectable in one city, you have seen them in all; but Poverty has as many colors as Joseph's coat. I thought I had seen every variety of wretchedness in London, Paris, and the cities of the Rhine; but Edinburgh has a wretchedness of its own.

Is it not marvellous that in a city which

accordingly snatched a coin from his pocked and held it out, with a hasty "thank you! for the proffered aid.
"Put it back, young gentleman!" returne

their children, tumbling about the streets, look as if water never came near them; their houses reek with all sorts of odors. Scarcely any seem ambitious to appear well themselves, or to dress their children decently. And yet it is a season of great prosperity, I am told, among the operatives—they are getting plenty of work and wages.

Now, it may be that there is no radical remedy for this evil, except in a total change of the relations of capital to labor; but certainly, even

t sunset.
"Books! books! Let's reconnoitre! A French

Testament and breviary, by the shade of Mons. F.! Did you note the color of her stocking?"
"Ay, and it was not blue!" retorted the

"Ay, and it was not blue!" retorted the other.

"You shall treat the lady respectfully, Henley, by all the laws of hospitality, not to say of chivalry, were she as coal black as your father's carriage-horses."

"Oh! sheathe thy blade, my gallant chevalier! I know my rôle!" returned Henley, dryly, drawing a pack of cards from his pocket, and shuffling them upon the small pine workstand beside him. "Come, try your luck at loo, my fine fellow."

The door opened again. Preceded by a

service, and the young lady's—Henley, of Henley Hall; and my companion—Mr. Lewis, of madam, I must retort your inquiry upon yourse's, or set you down as Lady Anonymous."

"Lowis!" ejaculated the younger lady, in a low, startled tone, turning her large hazel eyes unabashed upon his face. A crimson torrent dyed the very forchead of her elder friend, but retreated as quickly. She clasped the arm of the girl, it seemed warningly; and replied evasively, but without confusion—"My niece and sively, but without confusion—"My niece and myself are highly gratified by this accidental

acquaintance, gentlemen."
Ada, at this remark, turned her wondering, Ada, at this remark, turned her woncering, searching eyes upon the speaker, as though suddenly possessed by a doubt of her sanity. But recovering herself, she commenced rattling off a few words of animated chit-chat, in a way just between shyness and sauciness.

"Ada, love!" called a cushat-like voice from an inner room, which had hitherto sent forth no sign of life!

sign of life!
"Yes, mamma!" she exclaimed, springing up like a fawn, catching the little curly-head-ed one to toss upon her shoulder, as she tripped

in the direction of the voice.

The reapers did not make their appearance; and the strangers sat down to take their tea with the two ladies and one or two additional children, who had followed their sister's footsteps from the school, two miles away. There was an

by the invitation of the State Committee of the Independent Democrats of New York, for the purpose of extending to them the greetings of the Democracy of Ohio. [Ar plause.] From that State, secured to freedom by the ordinance of 1787—and she renewed that pledge to freedom, both in her original Constitution and in her new Constitution, by a perpetual exclusion of slavery from her broad limits—from that State I say it is fit that a greating should State, I say, it is fit that a greeting should come to those whose proud motto vindicated, come to those whose proud motto vindicated, I trust, by this day's proceedings, is "Excelsior, Excelsior." In that State, too, it is my satisfaction and my pride to say, the knee has never been bowed to Baal, in the shape of "Baltimore platforms." [Applause.] They are not recognized as a part of the creed of any party in my State, unless that recognition may be inferred from the fact that the candidates nominated upon those platforms have received the

special control of the control of th

territory in them, but we wanted a judicious division of the whole, as other territories had been divided into States. When we found that the Administration was opposed to the Provise, and that it could not be carried, the next best thing was Gen. Taylor's plan, which would have divided the territory into three great States, with several provisions against slavery. But Gen. Taylor, unfortunately, died. Then the Government came into the hands of a very worthy and estimable citizen of New York, who bad been recommended to us in Ohio as a man who would, if elected, give his casting vote in the Senate in favor of freedom. All at once we saw the whole thing changed. Gen. Taylor splan was abandoned, and the Compromise plan substituted, and the whole strength of the Administration arrayed in its support. To show you how this thing operated, I will relate an anecdote: I was conversing with a Whig Senator, some time before the death of Gen. Taylor, and he told me he was in favor of the President's plan of adjusting the question, and he made a speech in favor of it. After the President's death, as I said, the whole thing with that Senator. I asked him where he was then. "Oh, just where I was before; I am for the President's plan." [Laughter.] A great many others who were for the President's plan in I June, were also for the President's plan in June, were also for the Presid

the President's plan." [Laughter.] A great many others who were for the President's plan in June, were also for the President's plan in July, though the June plan and the July plan were just as different as freedom and slavery. Well, what was this new plan? It was that we should organize the territories, and authorize them to come in as States when they saw ize them to come in as States when they saw fit, with slavery or without slavery, as they pleased. Upon this provision the Supreme Court of the United States would adjudge that Congress had permitted the ingress of slavery into the territories by a solemn legislative act. At all events, there stands the door wide open, through which the slaveholders can pass.

The Fugitive Slave Act was the third measure. Here is the act which has been so frequently commented upon, and which has been

whis party, under the banner of "Compromises," would achieve a victory in the coming election. That was one reason. Another was because leading statesmen had previously committed to this platform, in the course of the passage of the Compromise through Congress. Now, at the risk of being somewhat tedions, I wish to trace briefly the character of these who are to be appointed judges and the action of the Baltimore conventions upon them, and to infer, if I can, intelligently considered as to the result. You are aware that all those measures were adopted during the period of my services there. The first of them was the assumption of the State debt of Texas. We know perfectly well that this old line Democracy. And yet we have \$5000,000 of the State debt of Texas usunption of the assumption of the assumption of the state debt of Texas uses the assumption of the State debt of Texas uses the assumption of the State debt of Texas uses the assumption of the state debt of Texas uses the assumption of the state debt of Texas uses the assumption of the state debt of Texas uses the assumption of the state debt of Texas uses the assumption of the state debt of Texas uses the assumption of the state debt of Texas uses the assumption of the state debt of Texas uses the assumption of the state debt of Texas uses the assumption of the state debt of Texas uses the assumption of the state debt of Texas uses the assumption of the state debt of Texas uses the assumption of the state debt of Texas uses the assumption of the state debt of Texas uses the assumption of the state debt of Texas uses the assumption of the state debt of Texas uses the assumption of the state debt of Texas uses the assumption of the state debt is pressed to its legitimate consequence, and Congress is called upon to assume and pay the entire debt of that State. Here was a direct violation of the account upon the subject of the full the process of the text of the tex

sequence, and Congress is called upon to assume and pay the entire debt of that State.

Here was a direct violation of the ancient Democratic faith.

So I take upon myself to question, and with some degree of boldness, the decisions of this court upon the subject of the Fugitive Slave Act. But I find also such men as Chief Justice Texas, we did it under a resolution, carefully guarding against the possibility of the assumption of this debt. When the United States acquired the territory new control of the states acquired the territor of the states acquired the states acquired the territor of the states acquir

so, they are vastly mistaken. A little more than two years ago, a speech was delivered by the late President's Secretary of War, one of the ables, and most accomplished citizens of whom the South can boast. In that speech he told his constituents, that the Fugitive Slave Act was of little, if any, value to Mississippi; "and," he added, "suppose there are fifteen or twenty thousand fugitive slaves in the North, would we want them here? With the education they have received, what sort of stock would they make? I would not have a fugitive slave upon my plantation for any consideration whatever." He was a wise man. Suppose Frederick Douglass were a fugitive slave, how search depths of the state of the thins; a large distinguishing the activity of the state of the easy would any planter feel with him upon his plantation? [Laughter.] Though all have not attained to that distinction, to that elequence and power and learning, to which he has at-tained, yet all of them have learned in the

praying and mourning, until, thanks to God, he found it, and then he went joyfully on his way, and the hills of difficulty sank before him. But

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solve that henceforth all discussion upon the subject of slavery is to be discountenanced and resisted by these political organizations.

And now, I wish to put it to the people of New York, whether it is possible, in the nature of things, that two parties shall be maintained upon the same platform? Let men who are looking forward to political life look to that Everybody's common same complime the looking forward to political life look to that Everybody's common sense supplies the answer. It is impossible, utterly impossible. What is the saving grace of both of these platforms? Slavery. That is the point in which they agree. They are to maintain slavery, and resist agitation against slavery. Why, I am astonished to see so many of you here to-night to see you come here and countenance agitation! My brother Democrats, why are you here? Why are you not at home, resisting agitation? Or, why not here give some practical effect to your resistance of agitation? But you do not propose to resist it here, but at the ballot-boxes. You are not going to give your suffrages to Anti-Slavery men. Well, much good may it do you. What will be the pracsuffrages to Anti-Slavery men. Well, much good may it do you. What will be the practical effect of your resistance? Already we see the Democratic party divided into two parts. There are the Liberal, and there are the Hunker Democrats. And there are the Whigs, just as liberal, just as indulgent, supporting the candidates and rejecting the platform. They are divided, and a remarkable fact is, that the Hunkers of both parties have a greater affinity. Hunkers of both parties have a greater affinity for each other than they have for the other

for each other than they have for the other faction of their own party, and vice versa.

This shows just this, that the time is coming in the history of the land, when, by the common consent of the slave power and of the Auti-Slavery sentiment of the country, all their old issues are to be temporarily laid aside, and this question of slavery or freedom is to be cettled. [Applause.] When the slave power went into the Baltimore Convention, and forced the two parties to abandon their own issues and unite in this new issue, they accented the issue unite in this new issue, they accepted the issue which had been tendered to them for a long

which had been tendered to them for a long time. For twenty years this question has been continually agitated and pressed.

We now see this Independent Democratic party swelling in numbers, and the question taking possession of the literature of the country, and even the theatres, and finding its way more and more into the pulpit, and asserting more and more its supremacy over other questions. We see the people gathering in immense crowds, as I have seen them the last few weeks in Ohio, utterly refusing to listen to the discussions of any other political question. We see it taking possession of the minds and hearts of the people, and we see, too, Hunkerism and lavery arrayed to stay the onward stride of freedom. The issue is important. The slavery was and the Anti Slavery was also for the people and the Anti Slavery was also for the people and the Anti Slavery was also for the people and the Anti Slavery was also for the people and the Anti Slavery was also for the people and the Anti Slavery was also for the people and the Anti Slavery was also for the people and the Anti Slavery was also for the people and the Anti Slavery was also for the people and the Anti Slavery was also for the people and the Anti Slavery was also for the people and the Anti Slavery was also for the people and the Anti Slavery was also for the people and the Anti Slavery was also for the people and the p freedom. The issue is important. The slave-holders made it, and the Anti-Slavery men of the country join in it. For whom are you to join in this struggle? "If the Lord be God, follow him, but if Baal, follow him." If freedom be dear to you, and you love and cherish it, and mean to maintain it, join with thos of freedom. But if slavery be dear to you, i whips, and gags, and chains, be the emblems under which you prefer to march, array your-selves under the standard of slavery, but do not stand neutral. Nay, upon this question, you cannot stand neutral. You must be upon the

I have said that this question was agitated throughout the length and breadth of the land; so it is; but there's another thing. It has gone over all the world. That remarkable book, the creation of a woman's genius, borne upon the wings of inspiration, has passed from land to land, making its way as if the gift of tongues had been revived for a new spostle of liberty, and is fixing the gaze of nations upon sionally, of the Alps. The air was pure, our system of slavery here in America. The world is now looking upon us, and the Demo-crats of England have lately sent over to us Democrats in America, appeals to remove from our land this stigma which impairs the weight of our influence and glory in other countries.

We hear these appeals constantly from all who struggle against despotism. On the other hand, the tyrants of the old world, as they look at our institutions, take up the taunt against us, and say: "Thou, America, art thou not become like unto us?" When we see these things, we know that we cannot withstand the influence of the world. We have got to take up and settle this question, which the world's opinion, and our own consciences and honor, combine

o force upon us.

Our first husiness is to declare our own per sonal independence, to refuse our support to anything which degrades our humanity, or any man's humanity. Our next is to relieve our-selves of all responsibility for this matter of slavery. Does any man doubt that Congress may relieve us of slavery in the District of Columbia? Nobody. We can remove it. I know that it is said that we cannot. I have heard of a member of Congress, who when asked by his constituents, why they did not abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, replied, "Don't you know that the District of Columbia has a Legislature of its own, and that it would be unconstitutional to interfere with it would be unconstitutional to interfere with the legislation of that Legislature?" [Laugh-ter.] But we are too wise for that, gentlemen, now-a-days. We know that slavery there is repugnant to the express terms of the Consti-tution.

which gathers up its victims from Virginia and the Northern slave States; and from Alexan dria, Norfolk, Richmond, and other cities, are dria, Norfolk, Richmond, and other cities, are daily sent forth the miserable creatures of slavery upon the Southern plantations. The ships which are freighted with them are registered and controlled by our laws. We can repeal

Then there is the sale of men, women, and hildren, under the Then there is the sale of men, women, and children, under decrees issued out of the courts of the United States. Those sales take place under laws made by the voters of New York, and other free States; and those laws can be repealed by the votes of the free States. If you can exempt the homestead from sale, cannot you exempt men, women, and children? No one doubts that. Then you can prohibit slavery in the territories. When you have done these things, you have met the practical questions. ry in the territories. When you have done these things, you have met the practical ques-tions of this day, and have said that the slave power shall no longer rule over us. You have settled this great question of freedom or slave ry, in favor of freedom—this great ry, in favor of freedom—this great question whether this country shall be a Democracy of a despotism, in favor of Democracy—this great question, whether the land shall be ruled by question, whether the land shall be ruled the people or by a class of slaveholders, in fivor of the people—and that your Governmen instead of being the representative of the spir and idea of slavery, shall become the representative of the idea and principles of freedom.

Let us do our part of the duty in this grework.

work. Ohio will well do here. We have nto this battle not with a view of incre utterance at the ballot-boxes which will m people take note of the signs of the times, a send consternation into the camp of Huni ism. We intend to cast sixty thousand votes favor of our candidate for Governor. We not intend that you in New York shall le Ohio intends so lead the vanguard for freed She has a right to do it. The last act of

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1853.

Post & Co., Periodical Agents, Third stressies Main, Cincinnati, are authorised to receive sulpriptions for the Ers. Single copies of the paperary also be had of them at all times.

Dr. Bailey and his lady arrived in the Atantic, as we announced last week. He has cone on a flying visit to Ohio, after his boys, and will probably be ready to resume his edi-torial duties week after next. The Concord (N.

short visit he made to that city: short visit he made to that city:

"Dr. Bailey, of the Washington National Era, arrived with his lady at New York in the steamship Atlantic, from a four months' European tour, last Saturday evening. On Monday the Doctor made a flying visit to this city, for one of his little daughters who was left here with the family of a friend during his absence abroad. We were glad to see that he returns in good health, with heart and spirits strength-ened for the work of democratizing America, and of Americanizing the world. Long may

be found in this week's Era. We commend to attention his remarks on the Model Lodging

We have received a review of Judge McLean's decision in the McQuerry case, from I. P. Blanchard, which shall appear next week

#### LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

LAKE WINDERMERE, Aug. 15, 1853. A correspondent of the New York Tribune inditing a letter in sight of the White Mountains, wonders why Americans should go abroad to see fine scenery, when they have so much at home. Let them go; they will then learn to appreciate home treasures. That American must be curiously constituted who can find anything abroad to make him regret that his nome is in the New World. As to natural scenery, he will be surprised, at times, to see how much poetry has been lavished here upon what among us would pass almost unnoticed. That the English should fall into raptures about the Rhine, is not to be wondered atthey have no river like it-but, leaving out of view a few ruins which look quite picturesque in an album, a voyage on the Rhine, to an American familiar with the Hudson, Ohio and Upper Mississippi, must be comparatively tame; while the miserable little steamers, and the mean fare, will soon impel him to betake himself to the railway. Very young persons, and green old ones, fresh from the pages of Byron, and tourists determined to make a book, may grow extatic over the "vine-clad hills" of the Rhine, and, in devotional murmurs, quote something about its "exulting and abounding waters;" but a single day on its bosom will entirely satisfy those of our countrymen not given to illusions. With no part of our journey on the continent were we so well pleased as with our four days' ride through Switzerland. amidst the Jura mountains, and in sight, occagrand. It constantly suggested our last year's trip through the White Mountains. The time will come, when a full exploration of those mountains and the construction of beautiful roads will attract as many sight-seers as now

throng the Alpine passes.

Lake Leman, at Geneva, has been immortalked in song; it is "a very creditable performance," as I heard a Londoner say of the riches piece of carved oak in Warwick Castle, but we have many lakes far more beautiful. It is not to be compared, for instance, with Lake Winnepiseogee, on the shores of which we left the Tribune correspondent, railing at his country-men for their bad taste.

Talking of travel on the Rhine, I suppose that the crowd of voyagers generally embrace a fair average of the better classes of Germans and other continentals; but, if this be so, I an at a loss to understand in what consists the pe culiar refinement of European manners, dwelt upon by a German writer on Americans and their institutions, quoted a few weeks ago by the Tribune. If to speak in boisterous tones to elbow ladies in rude haste, to smoke on the quarter-deck till the fumes are so thick as almost to darken even the "vine-elad hills," and to expectorate as freely as a backwoodsmanwho, by the way, is not accustomed to selec the quarter-deck or ladies' saloon for that operation - be evidences of refinement, we had plenty of refined people on our Rhine steamers etimes, indeed, they went so far as to light ert was disposed of.

The scenery of England is that of gentle beauty; or, to adopt a word in common use here, it is all very "nice." The hedges are pretty-the green, thick, soft turf is prettythe trees are pretty-the cottages, of ston rough from the quarry, are pretty-the tiny streams and mimic waterfalls are pretty-the undulations of the country are pretty-and their everything looks perfectly clean and trim. The lawns, the meadows, the fields, are all elean-"tidy," as we say-no weeds, brier loose stones, scattered timber, worm fence neglected corners. We have travelled from Liverpool to London, from London to Folkestone, from London'to Leamington, to Birming ham, to York, to Edinburgh, across to Gla gow, to Loch Lomond, &c., and from Glasgow down to Carlisle, to the heart of this lake region, whose waters and mountains have been discoursed upon so much and so sweetly by Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, and Wilson. that they are more familiar to some Americans than their own mountains and lakes. But what were all this scenery about me, if it had

not been immortalized by gifted men! Poetry has invested every feature of it, however minnte, with an Eden charm, all its own. Not a hill, not a ravine, not a pond, not a little cave, not a small heap of earth surrounded by water. which has not a name, has not received the baptism of genius. The unknown man who passes me in the street is a non-entity; but give him a name, and he is an identity—how we eam now to know him! Our poets should de-English, would be transformed into mountains, and beautiful pouds which would here be elevated to the rank of lakes or lochs. We do not know the value of our possessions till we come abroad. Everything with us is on a grand scale. There are no such rivers, lakes, inland Europe as in our country; nor has it generally such a sky and such an atmosphere as we have. In England, what they call a clear day would be with us a hazy one. Here the most beautiful prospect is often obscured, if not hidden, by the vile smoke from the myriad factors. ice and furnaces, everywhere at work—the moke of their torment going up forever and beeyer, or rather spreading abroad, for the air

is so moist and the bituminous vapor so dense that it hangs like a thick cloud over the land. Nothing could reconcile us to this most detestable nuisance—eyes and throat are constantly brying out against it.

But I must do justice to Lake Windern t is a very beautiful sheet of water, with islets grouped most picture-quely, winding shores nuggestive of manifold hidden charms, and fine ins enough all around it to make any-

By the way, as some of my readers may find mselves abroad one of these days, a little ractical information may be of service to them. In travelling through England they will meet with better fare, and far more moderate charges at the country hotels, than at those of London. Hotel living, too, in Edinburgh and Glasgow, we found much more reasonable han in the metropolis; and we have been sur prised at the charges at some of the places of H.) Independent Democrat thus speaks of a ummer resort. Here at Windermere we have excellent fare, at a cost not more than we should pay at Saratoga. I like railway travelling in Eagland better

han in America. The roads are generally

better built, and more attention is paid to the afety and convenience of passengers. There are porters and employés at every station, to take charge of the baggage, to carry it from he omnibus or cab to the cars, and from the ears to the omnibus or cab, and they are forbidden to receive any compensation from pas-sengers, on pain of dismissal. Such compen-sation is, in fact, forbidden for any service rendered by these employes; but they are cunning fellows. They are exceedingly attentive, take your baggage with great care, well knowing that you do not like to receive special attention without acknowledgment. So, just drop a sixpence by accident in the porter's car, and it will be well taken care of. When you have nothing but a carpet-sack, you will find your self relieved of it very kindly, and your conductor takes you to an agreeable seat, and places your sack under it; and, of course, you can do nothing less than give him a trifle. One time we had passed safely without help into the car, and seated ourselves comfortably, and were laughing at having escaped the usual tax. when one of the conductors put his head inside, and with a winning smile told us that if we preferred, he would so contrive, as there were few passengers, that we should have the whole apartment to ourselves. Of course we preferred it; but the smiling face lingered inside, till the material acknowledgment was forthcoming Of course, the passengers will not be so cruel as to betray these kind attentions.

A new arrival from America is a God-send to the cabmen and the beggars. They presume on the ignorance of the passenger, and he may congratulate himself if he effect a lodg ment in his hotel with the loss of merely all his loose change. Now, he can escape imposition from the cabman, by making no bargain with him, but leaving to his landlord the settlement of the hire. As to the beggars, let him turn a deaf ear to their importunities, till he has been long enough ashore to become acquainted with them. There is no merit in being bled by impostors.

Liverpool, Aug. 16 .- The Emperor of France has just been reviewing one hundred thousand of his troops, and the Paris papers speak in raptures of the glorious spectacle. Although the leading Governments of Europe-except. of a "steepled city," spreading over a wide tent on keeping up a military spirit among the people. The camp at Chobham, where grand reviews and mock battles are continually going on, has been the standing theme of the English press for months past; and now the fleet of England on the home station is exhibiting its might and manœuvres before the admiring eyes of royalty and loyalty. The Times grown grandiloquent in praise of its wonderful power and evolutions. To the naval force of England as much as to diplomacy, it attributes the solution of the Turkish question without war. It flatters, from day to day, the national pride feeds the popular appetite for war, and coolly assumes for England absolute, invincible, perpetual supremacy on the ocean. True, it incidentally alludes to the flag of the United States says that England will be proud to recognise the Americans as their first competitors on the seas; but it seems to think that their naval power must always be inferior, because the Government appropriates so little for the support of a navy, and the country does not turn out so large a sea-faring population as Eng land. The Times forgets our immense inland commerce—that at this very moment, including the vessels employed on our inland seas and vast rivers, we have a greater tonnage than that of Great Britain, and a larger sea faring population. The military strength of the United States is not to be measured by its and cool, under which the distant ridges, Blue standing army, but by the wealth, the population, the energy, the spirit, the intelligence, the their cigars at the dinner-table, before the deg- familiarity with arms, and the quick capacity for organization, of the country; and their naval power must be judged in a similar way. Immense fleets, with nothing to do but indulge in mock fights, abstracting so many men from the producers of the country, and burdening it productive power with enormous taxes, would rather lessen than augment our naval strength. Our real strength on the seas consists in our vast tonnage, and our skillful, daring "sea faring population," steadily augmenting, and which, from the nature, extent, and position of our country, as well as from the character and resources of our people, must increase far beyond those of England, or any other nation. Most fervently let us pray that no occasion may arise for demonstrating this fact under the forms of war; but should such an occasion arise, the world would see, in the progress of a prolonged conflict, such fleets put affoat by this country as it has never yet seen; for a naval war could not be to us so disastrous as it would be to England. Commerce might be arrested; our merchantmen might give place to vessels of war; but our industry could not be crushed. Checked in one way, it would be only quickened in another. We own a continent; we pos sess within our borders the raw material for all manufactures, and the food for the operatives; so that, while our equadrons were engaged on the ocean, thousands of new manuactures would spring up at home, feeding and welling the currents of our internal commerce, and thereby yielding inexhaustible revenues for naintaining the most protracted conflict. Let the Times boast, as much as it pleases, of the proud fleets of England; we shall not quarrel ith it: but, when it claims for England, suoremacy, invincible and perpetual, on the ean, it is guilty, not only of a gross absurdi-

mately be more powerful than an island, inhabited by a similar race. G. B.

to our American tonnage and our American

sea-faring population, now equal, at least, to those of England, and inevitably destined to become ar much superior to here as here are to

cose of any country in Europe, or as a conti-

Saxon in character and institution, must ulti-

hence. The call is to "all colored men in favor of emigration out of the United States, and opposed to the American Colonization scheme of leaving the western hemisphere." And "No person will be admitted to a seat in the Convention, who would introduce the sub-

For the National Era. SLEEP NO MORE BY A. A. NICHOLSON.

Light is dawning—more is breaking, Clouds are fleeing on their way; Nature's minstrelsy is waking To a life of perfect day; Indolence and ease forsaking. Up, and labor while ye may.

Up, and onward, faithful steward! Human weal demands thy aid. There are toils to be endured. There are evils to be stay'd Be by no falso beacon lured. Be by perils undismay'd!

Let thy courage be undaunted When the conflict is bogun; Manly hearts alone are wanted— Daring deeds are to be done. There are fees to be supplanted-There are battles to be won.

Man by man hath been imbruted Earth is vocal with his sighs; God's high altars are polluted With upholy sacrifice Error's reign is undisputed, Truth is crush'd by hoary lies Warden of the goodly treasure

Guardian of the public weal! Let not indolence nor pleasure Slake thy loyalty on zeal; Stand thou by you dark embrasure-Answer back each battle peal! Soldier! mid thy dreams of glory, Strike for liberty and right Let not seenes of carnage gory

Hand to hand, with errors hoary, Strive, and vanquish in the fight Man! whatever be thy station-High and low, of every nation, Kindred tongue on sea and shore-Join the work of man's salvation, Light is dawning-sleep no more

Brandon, Vermont, August, 1853.

Stay thee, nor appal thy sight

NEW HAMPSHIRE FREE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WOLFEBORO', LAKE WINNEPISEOGEE, N. H Will the reader take a seat with me in the cars of the Boston and Maine Railroad, at the

Exeter (N. H.) station? It is a dull, foggy. August morning; but as we glide away into the open country, we can see that the river mist is growing thinner, and its gray warp beginning to be woven with a golden woof of sun-beams. The church spire of the ancient town stands out white and clean against the cleaving sky of the east, high over the wet and drooping elm-rows. We glide on, past New Market, sonorous with its manufactories through Durham, quite picturesque, unprogres sive-and over miles of meadows and wood lands, until we catch brief, flying glimpses of the brave old border towns of the seventeenth century, whose far-pushed outposts met and broke the strength of Northern invasiona place famous in the annals of French and Indian wars, and whose old inhabitants still tell tragic stories of the times when " Cocheco was cut off," and stout old Major Waldror slain in his garrison; a large, thriving manu facturing town-not without special interest in the eyes of liberty-loving travellers, as the residence of John P. Hale, the late Free Democratic Senator from New Hampshire. We pass on over a pleasant farming tract, and enter upon a level, wooded country. Here is Pine Grove Quaker meeting-house-a small plain, white structure, set finely in its dark frame of evergreens; and now, over a swell of land to the left, a painted belfry and clustering chimney-tops indicate the locality of Squam, egonic-abbreviated to "Gonic"-an old In dian camping-ground, now a flourishing little manufacturing village. Onward, and still farther, and here is Rochester, spreading broadly over its low, level plain, overhung with magni ficent elms, looking ghost-like in the mist which wreathes thin and gray along the valley. The steeple-house however, lifts its weathervane into a clearer atmosphere; and as we looked northwardly to the scolloped hori zon, there is a lift of transparent ether, hard Job and the Milton Hills, stand sharply out-

It needs not Scripture now to tell us tha 'fair weather cometh out of the North." On ward, then, into the broadening brightness the hill country. This village, nestling in its valley below the track of the rail-arg is valley below the track of the rail-cars, Farmington. Beyond, to the east, the horizon shuts down upon the border towns of Maine, and now the long land-swells have grown into hills, belted with rock-maple foliage, and bristling atop with fir and hackmatac. What is it that we see over the tree-tops, towards the west and north, rising higher and higher, blue

and dark, like heavy shower-clouds? Mountains!-the rugged walls of the inland sea. We have reached the end of our land jou ey-Alton, with its dark hill background Off to the right, is a glorious reach of blu water-Alton Bay-the southern extremity of Lake Winnipiseogee. We step on board the steamer Dover, which lies waiting for us. The or John P. Hale. Under these circumstances, strong bracing north-west wind, which breaks down through the gorges of the hills, has swept away the clouds and mists; and, mounting to the hurricane deck, we look forth upon the ever-varying panorama of sparkling waters, green islands, and mountains starting abruptly rom the lake, some clothed in the deep dure of midsummer, and others bare-browed and slide-scalped. Ten miles from Alton Bay, gliding betwen a long projecting headland and small island, we enter a broad and beautiful bay, at the head of which lies the village of Wolfeboro', its dwellings, brilliant in white and green, scattered in picturesque irregularity along the fertile slopes of the southward-trending hills, looking out over crystal clear waters upon long broken ranges of misty mountains on the opposite shore. Nothing iner than its site can be found in New England. It has two large hotels, a flourishing academy, an orthodox and Friends' meeting nouse. Two steamboats run regularly bet it and Alton, Centre Harbor, and Meredith. The lake itself, some twenty-four miles in length by ten in its widest part is about 500 eet above tide water, and is walled around by mountains from 800 to 2,000 feet higher. Back of these still loftier summits lean hard and blue against the northern sky-Ossipee White Face, Checorrua's Peak, Moorehillock and, misty and dim beyond all, the great Notch

esterday, was a most spirited and successful

the procession, which moved to a beautiful Centre Harbor is a model little village on the was President of the day, who, after a few per-tinent remarks, introduced Moses A. Cartland, of North Weare, who called out the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude by his eloquent mountains for its northern rim; a quiet, all astic cheers of the multitude by his eloquent and indignant denunciation of the Fugitive Slave Law. He was followed by Ex-Senator Hale, who, on rising, was greeted with cheer after cheer, the waving of handkerchiefs, and every possible demonstation of applause. It was a noble testimony to the home popularity of the second by assuring that uncomfortable class of persons known as of the speaker. He commenced by assuring his friends that he rejoiced to meet them "smart business men," who seem sent into the thing to interfere between them and His se- upon Providence. To use a Yankeeism, the these mountains, which he looked upon as his old and familiar friends; and beside that beau-Spirit" who made the mountain and the lake well satisfied with his profession, without its for his abode. He rejoiced to meet them all- practice. Jack Cade, when he hung the law men, and women, and children-for he wanted yers, would have clapped him on the back as to speak to such alone. He had spoken to a good fellow. There was a warm-hearted politicians so long, that he was weary of it; genial-tempered doctor, who (thanks to the could speak directly to human hearts. In the course of his remarks, he alluded to

missioner and his official kidnappers, and his rescue by an American officer. His description of the scene in the Turkish harbor, when the hunted refugee found protection under the shadow of our flag, had a dramatic intensity that almost hushed the breath of the listeners until the success of the daring American called forth as hearty cheers as if the Bay of Wolfeboro' had been the Bay of Smyrna, and the event had transpired beneath their eyes. The news of this rescue, said the speaker, had thrilled every American heart. All classes hailed it with pride and exultation. Why was this? It was a flagrant violation of the Fugitive Slave Law. Kosta "owed service" to the Austrian Emperor; he had escaped, and the commissioner had caught him. We had interfered; whatever we might do at home, we would not see the Fugitive Law enforced abroad. What had been done at Syracuse and Boston, in spite of Government officials, had been done at Smyrna by the officials themselves. Yet the whole nation rejoiced over it That universal exultation was an index to the heart of the People. It was the testimony of human nature in behalf of its own character and dignity, against the false position in which the People of these States had been placed by

the late fugitive case at Smyrna—the seizure

the Federal Government on the question of Slavery. The conclusion of Senator Hale's speech was impressive and eloquent, and told effectively upon the large auditory. If the Fugitive Slave Law must be enforced, he said, he could almost midst of these solemn and majestic forms of Nature. Let us see if the Slave Power can cast its chains around vonder mountain tons. as it did around the Boston Court-house. "For one," said he, "I believe that when the Almighty fashioned this beautiful land, He meant it for the abode of Freedom, and not the hunting-ground of slaves. The air which waves the pines above us, was sent forth from His breath for the lungs of freemen, and not of slaves. And when the Great Spirit placed His smile between these hills, He meant that around its peaceful waters no human bloodhound should hunt his prey, but that its shores should be now and forever the home of free dom, virtue, and independence!"

Hon. Amos Tuck followed in an able effective speech. The afternoon session was held, in consequence of rain, in front of the Pavilion, the speakers occupying the balcony. L. D. Mason, Esq., of the New Hampshire Leable lawyer from Maine-made brief and pertinent addresses, and were followed by John P. Hale. In the evening the Convention met in a large tent near the Pavilion, and after two or three hours of animated speaking. principally on the part of the active and working men of the Free Democracy, adjourned in high spirits and with an apparent determination or the part of its members to see to it that through no negligence of theirs the cause of impartial Democracy shall fail of making a strong de nonstration at the next election. The old Democratic or Hunker party of the

State is by no means a unit at the present time the clamorous demands of some scores of pa triotic applicants for an opportunity to serve the country, to each one of whom, if their own stories are to be credited, he is indebted, directly or indirectly, for his own remarkable elevation. The harvest is past, the summer of Governmental patronage well nigh gone, and these disinterested worthies yet lack the salvation of office. So far as they are concerned President Pierce might as well have hailed from Tombigbee or Opelousas, as from Hills borough or Concord. For aught that appears to them, his place in the White House might it is not surprising that his worst foes should he "those of his own household." These gentlemen have found a mouthpiece in the Hon. Edmund Burke, late Commissioner of Patents and Ex-member of Congress from New Hampshire. In the course of the quarrel, some pregious developments have been made relative to he course which the leaders of the old Democratic party in the State have seen fit to pursue on the Slavery question, by no means calculated to raise one's estimation of the moral dignity of party politics. Burke is accused of writing letters from Washington in 1848, urging the party to take Anti-Slavery ground, and rivalling even Hale himself in zeal for the Wilmot Proviso; and on the other hand it is more than intimated that certain epistles of a similar tenor, from no less a personage than the President himself, may yet be forthed It is understood that no suspicion whatever rests upon either of these gentlemen, of having dvocated Free Soil, on the ground of principle, any more than they are now suspected of making their devotion to the Fugitive Slave Law a matter of conscience. In all this there is hope that the people of New Hampshire as worthy and liberty-loving as any other on the face of the earth—will have their eyes opened to the true character of the men who ave so long abused their confidence, and made use of their primary meetings, to play, for their

gers—a fine representation of the strength and beauty of the Free Democracy of New Hampshire. Large numbers had arrived the night before; and land carriages of all kinds, from the neighboring towns, contributed to swell the procession, which moved to a beautiful pine grove, a little distance from the centre of the village. Here a platform had been erected for the speakers in the centre of a sort of natural amphitheatre, well furnished with seats, the ladies occupying the front, with dark masses of men behind, and on the right and left. The number present could not have been less than 3,000. Hon. Amos Tuck, of Exeter, year less source less than 3,000. Hon. Amos Tuck, of Exeter, year less source less than 3,000. Hon. Amos Tuck, of Exeter, year less source less model little village on the northernmost bay of the Lake, nestled under the shadow of steep, wooded hills—a narrow plat of green fertility, sloping quietly to the water, occupied by some twenty dwelling. Houses, a store or two, meeting-houses, and a large hotel, commanding from its piazza a view of the entire length of the Lake, nestled under the shadow of steep, wooded hills—a narrow plat of green fertility, sloping quietly to the shadow of steep, wooded hills—a narrow plat of green fertility, sloping quietly to the shadow of steep, wooded hills—a narrow plat of green fertility, sloping quietly to the shadow of steep, wooded hills—a narrow plat of green fertility, sloping quietly to the shadow of steep, wooded hills—a narrow plat of green fertility, sloping quietly to the shadow of steep, wooded hills—a narrow plat of green fertility, sloping quietly to the shadow of steep, wooded hills—a narrow plat of green fertility, sloping quietly to the current plat of green fertility, sloping quietly to the shadow of steep, wooded hills—a narrow plat of green fertility, sloping quietly to the shadow of steep, wooded hills—a narrow plat of green fertility, sloping quietly to the shadow of steep, wooded hills—a narrow plat of green fertility, sloping quietly to the shadow of steep, wooded hills—a narrow plat of green fertility, sloping quietly to the shadow of steep, wooded hills—a narrow plat of green fertility, sloping quietly to the shadow of steep, wooded hills—a narrow plat of g in that open temple of the Most High, with no roof of man's device above them, and with notiful lake, which the poetical spirit of the Incourts, cases, and decisions, had well nigh bedian had regarded as the "Smile of the Great come mythical. Innocent of writs, he seemed and he thanked God he stood to-day where he pure mountain air) had nothing to do, and did it. Altogether, a quieter and more inviting

> Centre Harbor. But we have lingered overlong by thes pleasant waters. The boat-bell is ringing, and we must bid farewell to the kind friends who have freely opened home and hearts to us One last look at the mountains, draped and tasselled by the scattering clouds of last night's or prophecy, for your purpose. storm, luminous with the morning brightness and redolent with the balsamic breath of pine and now, southward to the lowlands, where up the river-valley of home comes the sound of plunging waves, and the horizon towards the sunrise is bright with the dazzling blink of the great sea.

retreat from the noisome city and the feverish

unrest of money-getting, can scarcely be found

THE UNITED STATES OF THE UNITED RACES The Chinese are flocking into California the Hindoos are being transported to Jamaica Cuba, and Guiana, with the current drifting thence, as well as directly from the East, into the Union, to be increased by the proceeding revolutions, whether successful or disastrons Hungary, Italy, and, ere long, Turkey, will be and to-morrow Christianity may be on the swelling the tide; Western Europe is here al. throne of the Celestial Empire. When they ready, principal and interest; we have five come to us baptized, with the ten command millions of Africans, and their descendants: ments in their hands, and the faith of the and Scandinavia is floating in, like the icebergs, to melt into the current upon our shores.

one family or not, they are destined to meet in one family of people at last. Here mountains cannot divide, nor tongues distinguish peoples. When Pagan Rome sub- well and so long in the extreme cases to which dued the world into one empire, she still held it has been applied, is going to be gradually the nations at a provincial distance from her distinctive religions, and perpetuated their so cial diversity. The relations established by force had but small tendency to induce thos which bring unity and harmony. But CHRIST all failed with you; but now Providence is was born. He proclaimed the equal worth of about to take you in hand, and you are as good was born. He proclaimed the equal worth of every human soul. He was a son of David, but he described himself the son of Man-the sec ond Adam. He died for all men, giving then the new commandment—"Love one anothe as I have loved you," and "He is not ashame to call them brethren, (to himself and of ea other,) for he that sanctifieth, and they who

are sanctified, are all of one." Papal Rome carried the idea one stage for ward towards the destined fulfillment; gather ing the tribes which accepted her faith int one spiritual fold, and, in a good degree, recon ciling and uniting them in interest and policy But it remained for Protestantism to shake off the shackles of civil and ecclesiastical despotism, which still hindered the brotherhood gislature, T. H. Talbot, Esq.—the latter an the race; and for Republicanism to furnish the institutions, and find the theatre, for the actual realization of "Liberty, Equality, and and the world took them at their word, and

Fraternity" to all men. It is coming, and must come. America every variety of climate and soil, with all the accommodations of political and religious in-stitutions, and room enough, besides, for the wide world's widest range of wants, and the happiest conditions for the furtherance of

Our system of federal unity will be found as sapable of allowing and ordering, retaining and restraining, Mormonism as Slavery, in its separate States; and Catholicism and Protestntism will no more unsettle it than the gyraons of the earth and moon, in their scuffle for a compromise orbit, can shake the solar system out of place. The sun can stand the him about eternally; but with all his wriggling, his orbit, as he is pleased to call his con stitutional stagger, never falls out of his own diameter, so that he is always about home, and even his eclipses abate his power and dim his glory so little, that you must look through a ned glass, to see and enjoy them, if you

like to catch him in an occasional difficulty. There is no use in falling into hysterics ab our doings and destiny. We are wound up to go, and need nothing but a little regulating to eep us exact to the time. The pendulum swings on, regular, steady, and true; and when we strike, the world knows the time of day. near enough for the regulation of its affairs Nice calculations may show that we gain or lose a little upon the chronometer of the heav. ens, but it does not frighten us, for we a well on with our work, that we have a handfull of minutes to spare. We have a good start; we are on the right track; and, if we don't tunnel right through every obstacle in our direct pathway, we will, neverthel cover the route, with the loss of a little time and distance, and so reach our destinat

It is bad citizenship to despair of the con wealth. A man ought to leve his country something better than a fellow who is always kicking his mother, to mend her manners. old lady may " have so many children that she don't know what to do;" and when they "growl and fight as bears and lions do," she may be obliged sometimes to settle the bash without doing exact justice to all the little belligerents that she has to manage; but the nily is safe, and will learn to selves as they grow older and wiser. Some of the children are so stubborn, some so sharp, others so boisterous, and some of them so near ly silly, and all so selfish, that the household Hampshire. If it is still dark in her valleys, there is light on the mountain tops.

From the wharf at Wolfeboro,' a neat little server was only some way of deing without

The indications are that we shall have great discussions in the next Congress on the Pacific railroad question. The reports of engineers to be the hardest to manage in the world. If there was only some way of deing without spring and summer for the debates.

them altogether, it would be such a re-Some people say there ought not to be any They are infidels, of course; for the Scriptu says that there will always be poor people to be taken care of, and one oughtn't to wish what isn't allowed. But it does seem almost as if they were sent upon us for our sing." So runs the complaint, translated into the

gossip dialect—which is the fittest for such grumbling, that we are acquainted with. And now there has arisen a new trouble the Chinese are gathering in such numbers in California, that the question arises, What, if they were to apply for naturalization? They are not white, certainly, and just as certainly they are not black; and, partus sequitur ven. trum! (which is Latin for cursing a nigger) these barbarians are free born, and cannot be legally reduced to chattel slavery; for they were not caught in Africa, nor smuggled into the State in handcuffs. And what is to be done about it, the Alta California and the St. Louis Intelligencer are in a pucker to guess. They are not white, it is agreed, and this these editors would fain believe sufficient; but that will not do. White in slave-law language does not mean color, but descent. A negro is a slave, though an albine, with alabaster skin, pink eyes, and silver white hair. Trace the whitest and handsomest woman in Charleston to the stock for two centuries devoted to the American voke, and she goes to the auction \*block, and the darkest colored white man in the nation may buy her and be her owner. It is not color, but kindred, that settles the question. Cursed be Canaan, or Cush, or Quashee, or whoever has wool so curly that it first grows out of his head, and then grows in again; but any human being whose ancestors had hair long enough to wear tails to their heads, are out of the scrape. It won't do. gentlemen, to take the people who manufacture your silks, porcelain, fans, crapes, and of the Hungarian, Kosta, by an Austrian com- than the neat, quaint, old-fashioned village of carved ivory, and exchange their tea for your dollars, and reduce them to slavery. Nor will you attempt it. They actually have treaties with our Government, and our Executive sends no less a dignitary than R. J. Walker a min ister to the head of their nation; and you are without principle, prescription, precedent

What then will you do with them? If they have the arts, industry, and frugality, that are available in the civilized scramble for wealth and you let them into the country, the municipal laws which are equal in their operation upon all the inhabitants, will secure their prosperity, and you will not be able to deprive them either of personal liberty, or civil rights and political power. You may exterminate the Indians, and hold the Africans in chattel slavery, but you cannot put civilization, well advanced in the industrial arts, under the ban of barbarism or of color. Their idolatry was ar objection yesterday, but to-day there are a million of them professing our own religion, Redeemer in their hearts, your religious reason for degrading and enslaving them will be Whether the varieties of the race began in nonplused, and your piety itself will be their

> pleader. In short the doctrine of despotism, ecclesiastical and political, which has served you so ing to which it will be exposed, so that you will not be able to tell black from white for any purpose that you now make the distin tion. Reason, religion, and republicanism, have as done for.

> If Fum Hoam can learn Christianity as well as silk-weaving and card-painting, he can substitute phonography for his alphabet of three thousand characters; and, after calling you brother for a generation or so, in good Yankee, he will marry your cousin, and then how will you keep him out of Congress? The "home of the exile and the asylum of the or pressed" will surely vindicate its pretensions and justify its boast, by vindicating the liberty, equality, and fraternity of man, in despite

When the United Colonies revolted, they did not think of limiting the controversy to the Angle-Saxon race, but they appealed to God and the world for the right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. God will hold us to the contract; and here, in these United States, every kindred and tongue and people under heaven will, ere long, sit down and enjoy the blessings which you think our fathers should have reserved as well as "se oured for ourselves and for our posterity.

And so, you will please to consider this matter settled by the fiat of Fate, and comport yourselves accordingly.

### THE TWO DROVERS!!

The Population Returns prove a slow but teady decrease of the population of Great Britain. For the quarter ending June, 1853, the excess of births over deaths in the United perturbations with which the sovereign States in his empire agitate his throne. They tug

births - 36,159
Emigration, according to this statement, is going on at the rate of about 460,000 per annum. England may therefore put down among her exports this number of men and women, which she has been at the cost of rearing to man and womanhood, for which she gets no returns. If the expense of raising each of these reaches only \$500, the mother country is two hundred and thirty millions out of pocket by this branch of her commerce every year. She escapes the expense of supporting some of them in her poor-houses, and of hanging and transporting others; but, debitum, she has the burlen of the infirm, and the heavy item of rearing half a million of infants in their stead, who will flit as soon as they are well grown. A losing business, this, certainly. Virginia makes a better thing of it, in the business of exporting her products in poor people. They are not really a better article than Irish, Welsh, Scotch, and English, men and women comer, wiser, wittier, or stronger-but she receives drafts for her drain, at the rate of about seven or eight hundred dollars per head just now. The Virginia day-book foots up that much better than the English; but we approhend her doomsday-book will look no bette This thing of exporting people and importing wealth, and purchasing labor abroad which costs wealth, is opening the cask and lighting the candle at both ends. If England thinks cotton, corn, and gold, are

a good exchange for men, let her look at her last quarter of a century compared with that of the United States; and if Virginia wants to understand the impolicy of trading human flesh for calico and cutlery, let her compare herself with Ohio for the same period.

Washington News .- Hon. R. J. Walker ha aclined the mission to China, on account of ll health. Hon. John W. Davis, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been appointed Governor of Oregon, in place of Gen. Lane, elected to Congress. Philip Barton Key, Esq., has been appointed U. S. District Attorney for the District of Columbia, in place of R. nry, went out fishing in a boat, on the Eastern Branch on Sunday week, and was drowned. A few days previously, a Mr. Jebb, from Tennessee, a clerk in the Pension Office, was drowned in the canal.

Slave Case at Wilkesbarre, Pa .- A party of slave eatchers attempted to arrest a waiter in the Phoenix Hotel, on the 3d instant. Bill, the alleged fugitive, was knocked down and partly shackled, when he broke away from his captors and betook himself to the river, declaring he would be "drowned rather than be taken alive." His pursuers fired their revolvers at him, wounding him severely, and covering him with blood. Bill finally escaped from his pursuers, and is doubtless on his way to Canada. glad to escape alive from this "land of the free and the home of the brave." If these scenes are repeated, Austria and Haynau will taunt us with being the slaves of Despotism.

Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, is again on trial before a Court of Bishops, at Camden, N. J., on a series of charges, the principal of which are: For contracting numerous and large debts beyond his means of payment; for defrauding different individuals named, by misapplying notes endorsed by them; for jeopardizing the property of his ward; for drawing checks on banks, not having money therein to meet said checks; for signing the name of Horace Binney as a subscriber for a church, \$1,000, without consulting him; for endeavoring to intimidate Joseph Deacon from taking proceedings against him, by threatening to kill him; for being guilty of intoxication; for paying usurious interest for the use of money, &c. There are thirty-two charges in all.

Knud Iverson, a little Norwegian boy Chicago, was recently drowned by two of his associates, because he would not go into a garden and steal fruit for them. He was ten years of age, and was attached to the Sunday school of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Accounts of the cause of the little fellow's death were circulated among the Sunday school classes in Chicago. "Train up a child in the way he

Conventions.-Last week several large Con ventions assembled at New York—the World's Temperance Convention, the Woman's Rights Convention, a Vegetarian Convention, Reform Convention, and others. On Wednesday, 7th instant, a disturbance occurred in the World's Temperance Convention, caused by the attempt of Rev. Antoinette L. Brown to address it. The uproar continued about two hours. The chairman decided that she had a right, as a dele gate, to be heard; which decision was appealed from, and sustained. When she undertook to proceed with her remarks, the contention was chivalry from the South strongly opposed a repeal of the Black Laws, obtained a decided Contempt of the former does not involve a want resolution offered by Mr. Clark, of Rochester, ascendancy in the State. In-1851, Wood was inviting "all the friends of humanity, without respect to age, sex, color, or condition, to parthe disaffected seemed to aim at the exclusion

Hon. George Poindexter, formerly U. States Senator from Mississippi, died at Jackson, in that State, on the 5th instant. He was the first delegate to Congress from Mississippi, and on her admission into the Union was immediately chosen United States Senator, which position he held for a great number of years. Mr. Hosmer's Views .- Rev. Isaac Neff, a M

Episconal Minister attached to the Cincinnati Conference, lately addressed a letter to Mr. Hosmer, of the Northern Christian Advacate: nquiring, among other things, the difference if any, which existed between Dr. Bond, of the New York Christian Advocate, and himself, on the sinfulness of Slavery. The communication and the reply occupy two columns of the Northern Advocate. Mr. Hosmer disclaims anything of identity with Dr. Bond on the pestion, and states, as his views, that Slavery is a sin, per se, or in itself, and should therefore, be put away at once. "No man," says Mr. Hosmer, "is obliged to hold a slave, any more than he is obliged to tell a lie or steal a horse. All real slaveholding is purely voluntary, and the pretence that people are obliged to hold slaves is most ridiculous; they are obliged to hold slaves just as the drunkard is obliged to drink his potations, and in no other sense whatever." In closing up his editorial, Mr. Hosmer speaks thus of the subject of secession from the Church :

"We agree with Brother Neff, also, that no good can come from secession. It is not the remedy. The effect of secession on the Church is like that of a hemorrhage on a feeble constiis like that of a hemorrhage en a feeble consti-tution. These ecclesiastical hemorrhages can do no good—this draining off the very best blood in the system can only precipitate the Church into hopeless decline. Every Anti-Sla-very man should keep his place, and use his powers to the utmost, till the work is accom-plished. The prospect of a reform in the Church is now encouraging, and will be real-ized within a few years, if we have patience to labor for it."

Education in Alabama.—Rev. D. P. Bestor writing to the Southwestern Baptist on the oducation of youth in Alabama, remarks: "It cap hardly be said that we are doing nothing for our sons. A gun instead of a library; a pointer dog instead of a teacher; a horse instead o an occupation, are certainly substitutes; and if we are not 'training them in the way they should go,' we are training them in the way they will go, and from which they will not de-

Senator Douglas's Plantation .- A writer in the Southern (Mississippi) Journal, of August 6, gives an account of a barbecue given by Mr. James Strickland, the agent and overseen of Hon. S. A. Douglas, of Illinois, at the plan tation of this gentleman on Pearl river." The negroes numbered some one hundred and forty all. He says, "the most amusing part of he scene was a table full of little snow-balls, some forty in number, and all about one size

and age." "The little ones were rigged off in their white cotton shirts, the old familiar plantation dress for the children of the South, white as well as black," &c. The mothers of these ebony children do not own their offapring—they belong to Senator Douglas, of Il-linois, the champion of "Young America," and prospective candidate for the Presidency. It is proper and in accordance with the fitness of be represented in the United States Senate by a slaveholder. A free State would object to

The Next President - A writer in the New of South Carolina, who distinguished himself

Telescope is the title of a mildly Anti-Slavery curious "use" of "Free-Soilers" to help them paper published at Circleville, Ohio. It is the elect their own men. It seems to us that those organ of the Church of the "United Brethren Anti-Slavery men who can be moved from the in Christ," The "Brethren" who reside in support of such a ticket by such insinuations Virginia, and wish to read the official organ of must be rather short-sighted. the Church, cannot do so. The following let-P. Fendall. W. B. Magill, a clerk in the Treas- ter from the P. M. at Glenville shows that the Telescope was publicly burned by that function-

ary :
Mr. John Lawrence : Sir : I feel it my duty, Mr. John Lawrence: Sir: I feel it my duty, as deputy postmaster, to inform you that your paper, called the Religious Telescope, is one of such character as cannot be distributed in the State of Virginia. Nothing of an abolition character can, under the laws of this State, be put in circulation. I was sorry to learn, upon inspection of your paper, that it contained violent abolition articles, such as are in direct

Campbell, look after "W. E. Herndon, P. M."

Nebraska.—Mr. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has written a letter to Senator Atchison, on the subject of Indian reservations in Nebraska. The official map of the Indian reservations in Nebraska Territory shows that the part of the Territory reserved to the Indians is very small in proportion to the remainder. Vast tracts are free from incummainder. Vast tracts are free from incumbrance, and are ready for occupation by colonists. The St. Louis Evening News diesects the letter of Mr. Manypenny, and exposes the utter insufficiency of the reasons relied upon by the opponents of this new Western State to prevent its settlement. It says:

tributed \$1,000! The highest contribution made by a single person in the city of Washington, was only \$500. And it is a great mistake to say that the Abolitionists of the North hate their Southern brethren. They love them, and they sympathize with them in their affliction. Would to God that we had no other kind than the Gerrit Smiths for the prospersion in the city of Washington, was only \$500. And it is a great mistake to say that the Abolitionists of the North hate their Southern brethren. They love them, and they sympathize with them in their affliction. Would to God that we had no other kind than the Gerrit Smiths for the prospersion in the city of Washington, was only \$500. And it is a great mistake to say that the Abolitionists of the North hate their Southern brethren. They love them, and they sympathize with them in their affliction. Would to God that we had no other kind than the Gerrit Smiths for the prospersion in the city of Washington.

prevent its settlement. It says:

"We repeat it, the case is gained Nebraska (excepting the part bought of the Pawnees) is open to settlement. The treaties made with the Indians prove it. The Commissioner's letter, though striving to reach a contrary conductor of the South. I will close by saying, what little I had I contributed it cheerfully, and only regretted that I had not more to use in the same way.

REMARKS.

We were so unfortunate as to be present to

have examined the Osage and Kansas treaties.

They reserve no Indian privileges over the ceded and ungranted territory. We will give these treaties to-morrow, and nail the enemies

#### OHIO-COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

The present condition of parties in Ohio is peculiar. The Old Line Democracy, by its liberal and Anti-Slavery State Platform, by its renewed, though no personal violence was attended. The police cleared the Hall. The election of Mr. Chase to the Senate, and by its have learned in what this difference consists. ascendancy in the State. In 1851, Wood was of sympathy for suffering humanity. elected Governor, by a considerable majority
over both the Whig and Free-Soil candidates.
York Independent, which so excited the ire of women? Let them aid in pushing on the car of Reform. Without their co-operation, the was seen in the popular vote. The old line candidates for President and Vice President lacked fifteen thousand votes of an absorbance of the car o

lute majority.
Uninstructed by this reverse, the leaders of the Old Line Democracy, relying on the districting of the State which they have effected for the purpose of securing to themselves a majority in the State Logislature, are now endeavoring to elect such members as will either actively aid or submissively acquiesce in the defeat of Mr. Chase as Senator, and the substi-

tution of a Hunker in his place.
Under these circumstances, the Independent Democrats, who are unitedly in favor of the re-election of Mr. Chase, have to go into the election of members of the Legislature. Nothing is easier than for them to defeat the plans of the Hunkers, if they will use their power wisely.

In many counties they hold the balance of power. In several of these we rejoice to see that liberal Whigs and liberal Democrats are ready to co-operate with them in the election of liberal members of the Legislature; some of whom will vote for Mr. Chase, while none will vote for a Baltimore Platform man. In some cases the co-operation takes place under the form of a Maine Law ticket, and in others under the form of a People's ticket. We are glad to see it in either form. It indicates the pass ing away of rigid partyism, and the advance of liberal ideas. In no possible result, that we can see, can it prejudice the Independent Dem- of being an Abolition journal! Notwithstandocratic movement.

For example, in Columbiana county, where

an Independent Democratic Convention had been already held and nominated a ticket, a People's Convention was subsequently assembled, and adopted one of the Independent Dem ocratic nominees-Jonas D. Cattel, an excellent man in every respect—and substituted for another-Hugh Gaston, whom the People's Convention nominated for Treasurer-Mr. McCardy, a well known and reliable Anti-Slavery man. Subsequently, a Temperance Convention, held in Jefferson, recommended Robert George, also a reliable opponent of Slavery, for Senator for the Jefferson and Columbiana dis-

The People's Convention and the Temper nce Convention were composed of men of various political parties, though principally Whigs, who thus offered to support men every way acceptable to the Independent Democracy. They asked only for a corresponding liberality in the support by the Independent Democrate of nominees unexceptionable in character and capacity, but Whig in political association, for

myrna.

the Bugle calls the Independent Democrats, the members of the Legislature: and rather a

The Bugle confesses that "if the legislative candidates on either the Free-Soil or the People's ticket shall succeed, Columbiana will be represented by moral worth and liberality, far above the average of that which makes laws in this country." Why not, then, aid in electing them?

#### CHARITY AND COTTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1853.

put in circulation. I was sorry to learn, upon inspection of your paper, that it contained violent abolition articles, such as are in direct violation of the laws of this State, which subjects the editors and circulators of all such documents to imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years. It is made my duty, under the law, to inspect all such papers, and have the same burned; and your paper being found, upon examination, to be one of the above character, was consigned, on last Saturday, to the flames, in the presence and by the direction of the magistrate. A copy of your paper has been retained in this office, and will be before the grand jury of our county at the next Circuit Court. Yours, &c.,

W. E. Herndon, P. M.

The abridgment of the liberty of the press is forbidden by the Constitution of the United States, but a petty P. M. in Virginia is governed by a "higher law." Postmaster General Campbell, look after "W. E. Herndon, P. M."

Nebraska.—Mr. Manypenny, Commissioner To the Editor of the National Era:

We were so unfortunate as to be present clusion, proves it!

"We have but one other word to add. We hear Mr. Sunderland's sermon on the night in of Nebraska to the wall.

"Mr. Manypenny feels that he is wrong. He is 'not able to say' that Nebraska is open for settlement. But he will not say it is not; for if he says it is not open to settlement, then it is his duty to command that no entries be made on the land. That he dare not do, for no law cle in a New York religious paper, entitled dent intention was to convey the idea that those who opposed the "Union party" rejoiced in the sufferings of their fellows at New Orleans. Mr. S. is a young man, and is evidently ambitious. We regret that he has taken this course to obtain notoriety. We would hint

cipate in its deliberations." The efforts of In 1852, the Old Line Democracy accepted nathis reverend pulpit politician and commend tional candidates pledged to the Pro-Slavery it to the attention of his hearers. The Phariof the women from their deliberations. This is short-sighted policy. Who have suffered by acquiesced in that creed, though they remore from the evils of intemperance, than fused to give it any formal sanction. The re- tomers, will agree in Mr. Sunderland's view

Charity and Cotton.-Cotton is a very useful plant. It would be difficult, within any very reasonable limits, to enumerate all its uses and virtues. Like India-rubber, too, new applications of it are being continually made

the least noticeable of such applications are those made by our Castle Garden men.

They found it worked admirably a year or two since, as a pad of bumper, in preventing any disastrous results from the concussion of the North and South, occasioned by slavery. Within a few days past, we notice it has been made use of to impart a tenderer softness to charity. The yellow fever has been raging fearfully at tressed, not only by the death of one or another of their members, but by the consequent loss of the wages which have hitherto purchased the needful food and clothing for wife and children.
Our cold hearts at the North are touched by
this story of distant suffering, and we are ready
to prove our sympathy for the white as well as
for the black.

But lest our charities should fail somewhat of their intended aim and have an unpleasant taint as coming from a Northern region, the Journal of Commerce wraps them round in the soft folds of its ample sheet of cotton, giving up soft folds of its ample sheet of cotton, giving up its valuable advertising space to chronicle every man's donation, with his name in full; and so our charities are conveyed safe to New Orleans, and shall distil gently as the dews of heaven. Such charity is doubly blessed. "It blesseth him who gives and him who takes."

It may not be improper to state, in this connection, that the New York Committee refused to publish the amounts they received in the New York Tribune, because it was suspected ing this refusal of the committee to countenance the Tribune, its proprietors contributed \$100.00 for the relief of the sufferers.

### INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS.

ILLINOIS. La Salle county.- A meeting was held at man; Calvin Coupland, Secretary. A commitee was appointed to draft a Constitution. The following persons were chosen officers for the ensuing year; President-Abiel Grow; Vice President-E. Stanford; Secretary-A. Perkins; Treasurer-P. S. Elsworth.

The platform of the Pittsburgh Convention was adopted, and the following resolution; Resolved, That the present slave code of this Resolved, I hat the present stave code of this state is a monument of wickedness and outrage upon freemen, a sample of Hunker legislation, unprecedented in the chronicles of time, and shows to the people of Illinois, that, in defiance of popular opinion, slavery can be tolerated when slaveholders will it.

MASSACHUSETTS. There was a large meeting in Boston on 5th

Oneida county -A meeting was held at Utioa, August 30th. R. Everitt, jr., was chosen Chairman, and James E. Hadnett, Secretary. A delegate was chosen to the State Convention, and a District Committee for the ensuing year.

INDIANA. Knox county .- A meeting was held at West Union on 22d ult. Joseph Darton, chairman: R. M. Haworth, Secretary. The following reslutions were adopted:

Resolved. That the black 13th article of our Constitution, and the black laws of this State, are a reproach to any people, and especially to the Christians, who have voted for, and who yet sustain them.

Resolved, That our next quarterly meeting for Fayette county be held at Fayetteville, on the first Saturday of November.

Lake county.-A county convention was held at Painesville, on 22d ult. Dr. O. S. St. John. Chairman; E. F. Ensign and C. S. Pleasants, Secretaries. The following ticket was nominated: Representative, C. C. Jennings; Commissioner, J. M. Murphy; Poor House Director,

E. D. Howe.

Medina county.- A convention was held at Medina, 27th ult. Barney Prentiss, Esq., Chairman; and L. M. Pierce, Secretary. The following ticket was nominated: Representative, Barney Prenties; Commissioner, Timothy Burn; Prosecuting Attorney, Charles Castle; Treasurer, Elijah C. Benton; Surveyor, Zacharish

Ottawa county .- A meeting was held at Ottawa on 17th ult. David Hoffsteller, Chairman: H. Frese, Secretary. The following ticket was nominated: Commissioner, Nicholas McCon-nell: Sheriff, M. W. Meacham; Recorder Philo C. Bassett; and a committee appointed to consult the Free Democracy of Henry county in reference to a suitable candidate for Repre-

Erie county has nominated for Represent tive. Francis D. Parish: Auditor. H. B. Lum: Commissioner, Benjamin Summers: Recorder Jonas D. Whitney.

#### For the National Era. THE MISSION OF THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE. No. I.

special duties to perform, and a distinctive mission to execute. A reflective piety first led to that conclusion; for, though the human mind cannot penetrate the designs of Providence, yet it has been permitted to lift some of the lower folds of the curtain which conceals the myste rious future. That there is an intimate con nection between the past and the present is obvious to reason, and it is clear that the present will become the past to generations yet unborn. Hence we are forced to recognise the continuity of the life of nations; and if some are apparent-ly extinct, it is only because we do not recognise their original features when transfused into or blended with new forms of national exist-Russia is a remarkable illustration, composed, as it is, of various tribes, of remote origin, once as it is, of various tribes, of remote origin, once enjoying a wild independence, and marked by distinctive characteristics, the shades of which have imperceptibly faded away by intermarriages, and by the contact of various developments of civilization. When the Medes—or rather their descendants, the Sarmatians—advanced from the east to the north, and passed traversed the other passage of the same mount-ainous region, known of old as the Pylæ Albatheir intercourse was, in due time, to form one homogeneous nation, such as Russia now pre-sents to the world; and for this fusion philosophy considers there was a purpose or end to be realized. They who adopt this view, incline to think that the historical mission of Russia, which has now incorporated Poland, Lithuania, Finland, Livonia, Georgia, and is striding to Persia from her outposts on the Caspian Sea, is to serve as a mediator between Europe and Asia, and transmit to the East the civilization

of the West.

A brief retrospect of the past history of the world seems to confirm the doctrine we have enunciated. The mission of the Jews appears to have been to represent the sublime ideas of the unity of God and the unity of the human race. The great monarchies of Asia preserved the principle of royalty and of popular submission to hereditary rule, awaiting the time when nations were prepared for republicanism—a form of government only suited to peoples of high natural organization, fully cultivated and perfectly developed. Royalty itself was but a usurped extension of the primitive patriarchal system, displacing the heads of families and comprising all families under one head, crowned and sceptred. It was essential to the epoch in which it originated; for it prevented the greater evil of universal anarchy, and prepared society for the blessings of order—the first step

in true civilization, and which is, indeed, the basis of a well-balanced Republic.

The mission of the Phoenicians and Carthagenians was to teach the world the arts of navigation and commerce, and the principle of international transactions, based on reciprocal wants and productive of reciprocal benefits. It was reserved for Greece to be the first apostle of art and science, to lift the thoughts of men from the material to the ideal, to refine the feelings, to purify passion from its grossness, to shadow forth the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, to train the reasoning faculties, and to sow the first imperfect seeds of republican liherty in the grude formula of its municipal nstitutions. In the order of progress the small kingdom of Macedonia absorbed Greece, and became the centre of Greek nationality, and Vermillion on 27th ult. E. Stanford, Chair- Alexander the Great imbued with that nationality all the peoples of Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt; and perhaps the philosophy of Plato and Socrates there abiding after the fall of the ocrates, there abiding after the fall of the And Socrates, there aming atter.

Macedonian Empire, was one of the appointed human means for the early establishment of

Christianity in those regions.

The sceptro passed to Rome, and Europe still

in the rescue of the Hungarian, Kosta, before nominate a ticket giving the "Free-Sailers," as the Bugle calls the Independent Democrats, nominated for Assembly.

denturies, than the colonies of yesterday—than a set of miscrable outcasts, a few years ago, not so much sent as thrown out on the bleak and barren shore of a desolate wilderness, three thousand miles from all civilized intercourse."

Such was America in the gristle, now it is the bone. So far as race is concerned, it is Faraland in another lattice is concerned, it is Faraland in another lattice is concerned. barren shore of a desolate wilderness, three thousand miles from all civilized intercourse."
Such was America in the gristle, now it is the bone. So far as race is concerned, it is England in another latitude and longitude; the identity is not to be mistaken; the lauguage, the literature, the habits, the modes of thinking, and the interests, are not severable. Who shall decide whether Liverpool or New York owes most to the other? Let there be a generous rivalry, a noble emulation; but may heaven evert all engry or hostile feelings bethe literature, the habits, the modes of thinking, and the interests, are not severable. Who shall decide whether Liverpool or New York owes most to the other? Let there be a generous rivalry, a noble emulation; but may heaven avert all angry or hostile feelings between the foremost nations of the earth. A war between them has all the atrocities of a civil war. It is the revival of the horrors of the Greek tragedy—a repetition of the truenlent slaughterings of the Red and White Rose; and we may exclaim, in the language which Virgil addressed to his countrymen:

New nettices reliable to blot out both from the face of the earth; the worst that could happen would be the infliction of mutual injury. Let us then the infliction of mutual injury. Let us then the term) were equal on both sides; that American razed Liverpool and Manchester to the ground, and that England left New York and Boston a heap of smoking ashes. These gloty of the country mention of the truenlent slaughterings of the Red and White Rose; and we may exclaim, in the language which Virgil addressed to his countrymen:

New next that could happen would be the infliction of mutual injury. Let us then the inflictio

ing and imposing pomp of thrones persuaded men willingly to hear a gilded chain. Pagan-ism obeyed the gods through some confused notions of fatalism; for the gods were but the agents of an unseen destiny; and when Jupi-ter—father of gods and men though he was styled—swore by the Styx, his vow was irrevocable. Hence ancient civil zation had no en-during basis; there was nothing in it self-sustaining; it was a form rather than a substance; but modern civilization, resting on Christianity, which can alone teach us our duty, and the through that famous opening in the Caucasus, known to the ancients by the various names of the Pylæ Sarmaticæ, the Porta Caucasia, and the Porta Iberica, now known as the defile of the Terek; and when other Oriental tribes

merce; and the United States, sprung from the loins of England, is entrusted with the same mission, common to all the members of the Anglo-Saxon race. England has annexed British India; it is the duty of the United States to annex South America; and in both cases the act is justified by the obligation to diffuse Christianity. When Portugal and Spain colonized, they conquered and subjugated the abortic instead of imparting the advantages of the civilization they possessed, they exterminated the natives, or reduced them to bondage. What was the result? Robellion, disorganiza-tion, anarchy; and why? Because neither the Courts of Lisbon or Madrid perceived that the conquest of individual selfishness was a prime element in pure and enduring civilization. France, also, has failed in this direction, and is a nation without an offspring; and if England lost her American colonies, it was because she violated the precept on which we have insisted. On the same ground, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, may be severed from the parent stock; but the mission of the Anglo-Saxon would still remain, and in due time India will be Christianized by the descendants of those men whom gold has allured to the south-

ern colonies.

The general result of the reasoning seems to warrant these conclusions: first, that the ultimate end of human existence is to diffuse Chris-tianity throughout the habitable globe; secondly, that this is the mission of particular races, specially of the Anglo-Saxon race, wherever planted, as in the days of old it was the special mission of the Jews to preserve the knowledge of the unity of God and of the unity of the family of mankind—a mission which ceased after the appearance of the Messiah, the revelation of the Gospel, and the dispersion of the Herews.
There is a class of political writers, as there

is a class of material or corpuscularian philosophers, who, in the vanity of their hearts, would exclude God from the government of his own creation, and these writers are diffuse and eloquent and learned about what they term sysuting all excellence to certain dogmas or con-trivances of statesmanship, without ever consid-ering whether they subserve the ultimate end of human existence—which, as already observed, is the teaching to all "the glad tidings of salvation." A government not framed in this spirit is worthless, for it must confine its action to classes and exclude humanity. This, in-The sceptre passed to Rome, and Europe still feels her presence, in its language, its jurisprudence, its ideas. Rome carried to the extremities of its rule her gods, her idiom, her constitution. Thus it prepared the way for the earliest dispersion of the Roman Catholic interpretation of Christianity. The papacy was a combination of patriarchal and royal sovereignty, and a spiritual superseded a temporal sceptre on the seven hills. It is a remarkable fact that Christ, the divine nature in a human form, appeared on earth precisely at the time when Pagan Rome sought to clothe a mortal with celestial attributes, and worshipped Augustus Divus habebitur, writes Horace, in one of his eulogistic odes to Cosar.

Portugal and Spain had their mission in maritime discovery, and founded colonice which heroism of the deflication of individuals, yet in each case it was upheld as a political system; and, with the exception of Great Britain and the United States, this profape folly is in a greater or less degree to be detected in all forms of Government. Such a state of things is not permitted to endure, and while we have the contents of one bottle, which brought from her the contents of one bottle, which brought from her the contents of one bottle, which brought from her MASACHIBSTES
There was a large meeting in Booton on 3th and, so appoint delegates to the State Convention, country offices.

We certainly think it would be wise and proper in the conting was held at the conting was held at

up with wars which founded her colonial empire. When the vigor of the national mind was again brought into action she achieved the Parliamentary revolution of 1832, and with one blow destroyed the last remnants of feudalism, and achieved the political emancipation of the great trading cities and towns. This was but the precursor of commercial emancipation, accomplished in 1846; thus has England annihilated exclusiveness, and invited the world to brotherhood.

From this proud and dignified elevation Great Britain surveys, with fondest feelings of paternity, the noblest of her offspring—the United States of America. Those States were founded by her own sons, voluntary exiles from feudal England. It was feudal England, then represented by its oligarchy, which compelled the heroic Washington to unsheath his patriot sword, and carry to a triumphant issue the glorious war of independence; and industrial England rejoiced in the victory of her transplant to restrent, whose cause has been nobly advocated by the majestic eloquence of Chatham, and the profound philosophy of Burke. America realized the fable of Minerva, springing armed and perfect from the brain of Jupiter. "Nothing in the history of mankind," said Edmund Burke, "is like their progress. For my part, I never cast an eye on their flourishing commerce and their cultivated and commoditions life, but they seem to me rather ancient nations grown to perfection through a long series of furtunate events and a train of successiful industry, accumulating wealth in many centuries, than the colonies of yesterday—than

and we may exclaim, in the language which Virgil addressed to his countrymen:

Neu patriæ valinas in viscera vertite vires.

It was the mission of England to found colonies, as a means to an end—that end being the diffusion of Christianity, the only secure basis of civilization; for civilization does not simply mean the conquest of external nature by industry, but it further implies the conquest of individual selfishness, by obedience to God's command when he ordered us to love our neighbors as we love ourselves, and to do to others that mand when he ordered us to love our neighbors as we love ourselves, and to do to others that which we would have others do unto us. It is this obedience of the \*creature to the Creator this obedience of every system of pure mortal to the world contemplate such a result without horror? Cannibals made war on each other, that lies at the root of every system of pure morals, and also at the root of every form of political government that can hope to be enduring. Pagan antiquity obeyed by instinct, as children obeyed their parents, as the young obeyed the old; and when royal superceded patriarchal governments, this obedience mingled servility with its traditional character, and the glitter-with its traditional character, and the glitter-same are under the conquered; royalty and despotism have made war from ambition and the lust of dominion; but surely these are precedents that the enlightened representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race should sternly repudiate, for it is their mission to wield a pen rather than a sword, to enlighten the mind, not to slay the body, to spread the arts of peace on the wings of trade, instead of ravaging the earth by fire

and steel.

The world has passed through various progressive or probationary epochs in its advances to civilization—nomadic and pastoral, purely agricultural, internal trade, foreign commerce, manufacturing—and the tendency of all has been to increase production and facilitate ex-change; and for what end? To add to human happiness, to link distant realms together, to annihilate the geographical boundaries of tionalism, and dethrones the aristocracy of class and birth, of skin and color.

We have said that it is the mission of England to diffuse Christianity, and the civilization that follows in its train. It has done this spread Christianity over the habitable globe. This is the mission of those who have been permitted to excel in art and science, and to whom mercantile aptitude has been specially imparted; that aptitude characterizes the Anglo-Sax-on race, and the nature of the gift they have received indicates the nature of their mission. Woe to those who interrupt or postpone its execution.

[We have great satisfaction in announcing to our subscribers that an article from the pen of our distinguished correspondent, J. D., will appear monthly in the National Era-his aim being to demonstrate philosophically the advantages derivable by the world from a cordial union of the entire family of the Anglo-Saxon Ed. Nat. Era.

MR. FILLMORE'S ADMINISTRATION - By a Whig .- The Whig party in New York seems to be as irreconcilably distracted as the Democratic party of that State. Crimination and recrimination between the opposing sections bespeak an entire absence of harmony among them. The Albany Evening Journal of the 5th instant gives its opinion of what the National Intelligencer styles the "late wise and honest Administration of President Fillmore:

"In the death of Gen. Taylor, his political heir, Mr. Fillmore, succeeded to the estate, and like the pradigal who succeeded Gen. Harrison, rioted away the inheritance. No spendthrift ever wasted his patrimony more recklessly than did Mr. Fillmore scatter what had been so diligently gathered by the Whig party. The cormorants who claimed to be Fillmore's 'friends,' went into a scramble for 'spoils' with as little regard for his character as for

the general welfare.
"So rampant was the dissipation, and s rapid the consumption, that before Mr. Fillmore was in power two years, Vermont was the only State in the Union left to the Whig party. They snatched and grabbed like beg-gars at a fact. Among them all, we doubt whether he had an unselfish friend. It is certems of government, such as the systems of Richelieu or Mazarin, of Pitt or of Fox, attribrapacious of all. So far, indeed, did that 'horse-leech' push matters, after crippling the Administration by elbowing himself into the Cabinet, that Mr. Fillmore was required to enter into the most disreputable huckstering to obtain for him a life-lease of a judicial office! The weight of evidence does not favor the Intelligencer's view of the "Silver Gray" Ad-

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THE LITTLE PILORIM. EDITED BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

A PAPER, under the above title, will be published at Philadelphia on the first day of October next. In size and general character, this publication will resemble Mrs. Margaret L. Bailey's lately discontinued Friend of Youth, the place of which it is designed to ns.—Fifty cents a year, for single copies; or pies for four dollars. Payment invariably in

All subscriptions and communications ressed to L. K. LIPPINCOTT, Philadelp

WASHINGTON, D. C.

From the Syracuse Evening Chronicle. NEW YORK INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a call of the Central Committee, the delegates of the Independent Democracy of the State of New York, assembled at the City Hall in the city of Syracuse, on the 31st day of August, 1853, at 12 o'clock, M. Charles A. Wheaton, of Onondaga, Chairman of the State Committee, called the Convention to order.

On motion of Mr. Wheaton, the Convention proceeded to a temporary organization by the pointment of the following officers:
Enoch Marks, Onondaga, Chairman; S. E.
urch, Madison, and M. B. Bryant, N. York,

On motion, the Convention proceeded to call
the roll of counties in their order; whereupon
the following gentlemen presented their credentials and took their seats in the Convention:
Albany—George M. Griffin, S. S. Salisbury,
I. L. Wilde.

L. Wilde.
Broome—A. B. Martin.
Cayuga—Geo. Cramer, L. Barnes.
Chautauque—W. A. Storam, H. A. Smith.
Clinton—Noadiah Moore.
Cortland—Thomas Borland.
Delaware—Jacob Ford, S. Dutton.
Erie—John Coo, D. W. Williams, W. C. John-

son, A. Warren. Herkimer—S. S. Whitman. Jefferson — A. B. Turner, H. Smith, S. P.

Lewis—C. A. Wheaton.
Madison—John Snow, Samuel S. Abbott.
Monroe—S. S. Sheldon, Martin Roberts, J.

P. Fogg. New York—John Jay, John P. Hale, Alonzo New York—John Jay, John F. Hale, Alback S. Ball, D. Harris, Thos. Ritter, Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, J. E. Snodgrass, C. B. Le Baron, J. B. Taft, M. B. Bryant, W. B. Smith, G. W. Rose, C. R. Miller, Joshua Leavitt, C. Scholey,

J. B. McDonald. Niagara—J. Roberts, Thomas Root. Oneida — S. W. Mudge, G. Klinck, N. W. Phillips. Onondaga—Enoch Marks, S. Smith, E. L.

Onondaga—Enoch Marks, S. Smith, E. L. Soule, M. B. Hutchins.
Orleans—A. Hutchinson.
Ontarir—Wm. Sedgwick.
Oswego—I. L. Meacham, A. Loomis.
Ottego—D. Cushman, J. B. King, William S.

King.
Rensselaer-P. P. Stewart, G. Van Hoose S. Griffith.

Richmond—J. Taylor. St. Lawrence—A. P. Sherwin, C. H. Sprague H. R. Ames. Steuben—E. P. Rodgers.

Steuben—E. P. Rougers.
Tioga—S. Howard.
Tompkins—C. T. Williams, P. C. Schuyler.
Washington—Leonard Gibbs.
Wayne—S. C. Cayler, Geo. G. Jesup.

Wayne—S. C. Cayler, Geo. G. Jesup.
Wyoming—N. Bronson.
On motion of Mr. Fogg, of Monroe, a committee of five were appointed to report permanent officers of the Convention.
Messrs. Fogg of Monroe, Soule of Onondaga, Griffin of Albany, Cushman of Otsego, and Snow of Madison, were appointed such com-

Mr. Hale, of New York, moved that a com mittee of five be appointed to the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the

Convention.

The Chair appointed John P. Hale of New York, S. E. Church, of Madison, S. S. Sheldon of Monroe, Smith of Jefferson, Bronson of Wyoming.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 2

Afternoon Session. The Convention was called to order at 2

o'clock, by the Chairman.

Mr. Fogg, from the Committee on Organization, reported the following officers:

President—John Jay, of New York.

Vice Presidents — A. Loomie, of Oswego; S. Salisbury, of Albany; Leonard Gibbs, of Washington, Leob Ford, of Deleware.

ington; Jacob Ford, of Delaware.

Secretaries—S. E. Church, of Madison; M. Bryant, of New York.

Mr. Jay, on taking the chair, made the fol-

thanks for the honor you have done me in selecting me to preside over this Convention.

"I accept it with diffidence, not less for the reason that it is undeserved than that I am quite unused to political assemblies.

"But there are times when we are not at liberty to occasile present inclinations. The liberty to consult personal inclinations. The ancient struggle between Freedom and Slavery

is again being waged; and a man has less right to be false to Freedom now, than he would have had to be a Tory in the days of our Revolution. The great practical question be-fore us of the North, East, and West, is, Shall fore us of the North, East, and West, is, Shall Slavery continue to rule this country, and to direct its destiny for the future? Shall it continue to sway the legislation of Congress—to make the mighty interests of the free States subservient to those of the slave States—to send make the mighty interests of the free States subservient to those of the slave States—to send as representatives to foreign Courts, not the exponents of American Freedom, but the advocates of American Slavery—to curse even our very Capitol with their petty tyranny—to make the internal slave trade a legitimate branch of our national commerce; and, more than all, to extend the curse to our new Territories, and people them with trembling, crouching slaves?

"Lastly—and this question comes directly home to us—Shall Slavery endanger any longer the liberty of our free citizens, as it does by the legislative act of abolishing the right of habeas corpus and trial by jury, and placing our court house in chains?

"These are the things that our two great parties have been doing and endeavoring to do; and, conscious that such un-Democratic, un-American, and un-Christian measures would not bear discussion, and that, if discussed, the people would condemn and reverse them, they resolved, as you remember, at Baltimore and Castle Garden, that all legislation the Slavery question must cease; the American people, the American democracy, to be forbidden to discuss the measures of 1850?

"Gentlemen, the American people are accustomed to discuss what they please, and where they please—the more they are forbidden to discuss, the more likely they are to discuss.

"The Slavery question they have discussed.

is time there was a change. It was well remarked by Burke that a great empire and little minds go ill together; and certainly the minds that conceived the doctrine of finality, and gave birth to resolutions for gagging the American people, are not fit minds to direct the destiny of our glorious country, with its broad extent of territory, its boundless resources, its free institutions, and the hopes of mankind which cluster about its future.

"I sincerely trust, gentlemen, that this Convention, in the present state of parties, when both the Whigs and old Democrats are divided, broken, without unity, without principles, and almost without leaders—I trust that this body will give an impulse to the cause that will be felt throughout the country, and hasten the day when American Slavery shall be a thing of the past."

pealed to the Great Ruler of Nations,) be it therefore

"Resolved, That the Independent Democratic party is not organised for the purpose of a sectional warfare upon the constitutional rights or interests of any portion of the current party; that we are warmly attached to the Union and the Constitution of these United States; that our efforts for the restriction and final overthrow of Slavery are dictated by a sincere desire to place our country and its Constitution in such a position that we may, without the blush of shame, invoke for them the blessing of Heaven and that in these efforts we intend to meet and discharge our constitutional duties and obligations.

"Resolved, That the platform of principles adopted at the National Convention of Independent Democracy, assembled at Buffalo in 1848, and again at Pittsburgh in 1852, continues to receive our unqualified approbation and

nues to receive our unqualified approbation and support.

"Resolved, That Liberty—to secure which to ourselves and our posterity the Constitution was framed and adopted—is the great national interest, to maintain, defend, and promote which, we may appeal to true-hearted men from every part of the country; that Slavery is local, sectional, and temporary, having no valid sanction in human legislation; and that in seeking to protect our Government from being usurped, controlled, and administered by the slaveholding interest, we are practically carrying out the advice of the Father of his Country, and adopting the only course which can be pursued to render our institutions and Government stable and perpetual.

ent stable and perpetual.
"Resolved, That we continue to regard the ment stable and perpetual.

"Resolved, That we continue to regard the act of Congress known as the Fugitive Slave Law with the deepest abhorence, and our convictions that it is as clearly beyond the pale of the Constitution as it is beyond the sanction of all right legislation, are convictions which we expressed at the period of its enactment, and which have been only strengthened by all subsequent reflection: that the time has now fally come when a decent respect to the opinions of a large and intelligent portion of our fellow-citizens demands of the judiciary of the Government that not only the questien of the constitutionality of this law, but of the whole relation of the Federal Government to the institution of Slavery, be re-examined and settled, not upon the authority of precedent, but upon the original and fundamental principles of natural and constitutional law.

"Resolved, That upon questions affecting the internal policy of this State, we continue to affirm the doctrines of previous Conventions; and hence we maintain that a wise and true policy demands that the constant care of the State be directed to the passage of laws which shall secure equal rights and privileges to all its citizens, and the right of trial by jury to all, without regard to color or condition; to encourage the diffusion of general education among all the

out regard to color or condition; to encourage the diffusion of general education among all the the diffusion of general education among all the people; to promote the interests of agriculture, and especially by the establishment of schools and colleges devoted to agricultural science, and by encouraging the conversion of all leasehold estates into estates in fee; to hasten a development of all the resources of the State, by fostering a wise and prudent system of internal improvements; to provide for the preservation of the public morals, and the right of each citizen to be secure from the vices of every other citizen; to reduce taxation and crime by proper and stringent legislation, directed against the and stringent legislation, directed against the causes of taxation and crime; and, finally, to attach to the soil of the State those who may be born upon it, by recognising in all its policy the high destiny to which a gracious Providence has manifestly invited it, to become the first

has manifestly invited it, to become the first among the States of the earth."

The resolutions were supported in an able and eloquent speech, by Hon. John P. Hale, of New York; after which they were taken up, severally, and the preamble and first resolution were unanimously adopted.

J. B. King, of Otsego, moved to strike out the reference to the Buffalo platform, in the second resolution.

The motion was debated by Messrs. King,

The second, third, and fourth resolution were then unanimously adopted. Mr. Hutchins, of Onondaga, moved to recon mit the fifth resolution, with instructions to re-port, in more distinct terms, an approval of and

demand for the Maine Law.

This motion was discussed at some length, by Messrs. Cuyler, Sprague, Salisbury, King, and others; after which the motion was lost, and the resolution, as originally reported, was

Mr. Sprague, of St. Lawrence, then offered an original resolution, that the principle of the Maine Law be adopted as a district measure of the Independent Democracy of the State of New York.

Mr. Cuyler, of Wayne, prepared an amend ment, to the effect that no person be nominated to any office by this Convention, not known to

be sound upon this question.

These propositions also elicited much discussion, in which it was insisted on the one hand that the demand of the times was the unequivocal avowal of the Maine Law by the Independent Democracy; and on the other, that such demand was sufficiently met in the resolu-tions already adopted. At length, on motion of Mr. Hale, of New York, the resolution and amendment were laid upon the table.

Hon. Gerrit Smith was then introduced t

Hon. Gerrit Smith was then introduced to the Convention, by Mr. Hale, in a few appro-priate remarks; to which Mr. Smith happily but briefly responded.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the fol-

On motion, the Chairman appointed the fol-lowing gentlemen a State Central Committee: Lyman Clary, Robert R. Raymond, E. L. Soule, Enoch Marks, C. A. Wheaton, of Onon-daga; D. H. Frost, of Madison; Samuel D. Porter, of Monroe; R. H. Spencer, of Oswego; and E. A. Stansbury, of New York. Mr. Fogg, of Monroe, offered the following

"Resolved, That this Convention hail with

"Resolved, That this Convention hail with pleasure the establishment of the Daily and Weekly Chronicle in this central city of the State, and we cheerfully commend it to the Independent Democracy of New York, as an advocate of our views and measures."

Several members thereupon demanded the insertion of other Free Democratic journals; and, discussion ensuing, the resolution was lost.

Mr. Snow, of Madison, explained the purpose of the resolution, and moved that the vote of rejection be reconsidered. Carried.

Mr. Snow then moved the adoption of the following resolution as a substitute; wdich was maniously adopted:

"Resolved, That this Convention hail with satisfaction the establishment of the Daily Chronicle in this city, being the first daily paper devoted to the Free Democracy published in the State, as a cheering evidence that agitation is not to cease; and we hail it as a welcome addition to the number of able advocates of our cause in the Empire State."

The Committee on Nominations, by Mr. Fogg, their Chairman, made the following report; which was unanimously adopted:

Secretary of State—Charles B. Sedgwick, of Onondaga.

Comptroller—Seth M. Gates, of Wyoming.

Attorney General—John Jay, of New York.

Treasurer—Nathan Soule, of Onondaga.

Canal Commissioner—Charles G. Case.

Prison Inspector—Horace Boardman, of Clinton:

Engineer—Silas Cornell. of Monroe.

Judge of Court of Appeals, (short term)—E. Chase, of Niagara.
Clerk of Court of Appeals—Thomas G. Frost,

S. E. CHURCH, W. B. BRYANT, Secretaries.

For the National Bra. THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM; OR, MANUAL OF SOUTHERN SENTIMENT ON THE

Being a Compilation from the Writings of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and others, whose names are consecrated in the affections of the Southern People—the Debates in the Federal and State Conventions which framed and ratified the Constitution of the United States—those which occurred in the first Congresses which sat during the Administration of General Washington—and extracts from the Debate in the Virginia Legislature in 1832; with various letters, judicial decisions, &c. BY DANIEL R. GOODLOE, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANNALS OF CONGRESS .- Continued. MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1790.

Mr. Hartley moved that the report of the Committee on the Memorials of the people called Quakers should be taken up for a second reading; which motion being adopted, it was read, as follows, viz: REPORT. That, from the nature of the matters con-

tained in those memorials, they were induced to examine the powers vested in Congress, un-der the present Constitution, relating to the abolition of Slavery, and are clearly of opin-First. That the General Government is ex-

pressly restrained from prohibiting the importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit until the

year 1808.
Secondly. That Congress, by a fair construction of the Constitution, are equally restrained from interfering in the emancipation of slaves, who already are, or who may, within the period mentioned, be imported into or born within any of the said States.

Thirdly. That Congress have no authority

to interfere in the internal regulations of par-ticular States, relative to the instruction of slaves in the principles of morality and religion, to their comfortable clothing, accommodation and subsistence; to the regulation of their marriages, and the prevention of the violation of the rights thereof, or to the separation of children from their parents; to a comfortable provision in the case of sickness, age, or infirmty, or to the seizure, transportation, or sale, of free negroes; but have the fullest confidence in the wisdom and humanity of the Legislatures of the several States, that they will revise their laws, from time to time, when necessary, and promote the objects mentioned in the memori-als, and every other measure that may tend to

the happiness of slaves.

Fourthly. That, nevertheless, Congress have authority, if they shall think it necessary, to lay, at any time, a tax or duty, not exceeding lay, at any time, a sax or duty, not exceeding ten dollars for each person, of any description, the importation of whom shall be by any of the States admitted as aforesaid.

Fifthly. That Congress have authority to in-

erdict, or (so far as it is or may be carried on by citizens of the United States, for supplying foreigners) to regulate the African trade, and of slaves, in all cases, while on their passages of slaves, in all cases, while on their passages to the United States, or to foreign ports, as far as it respects the citizens of the United States. Sixthly. That Congress have also authority to prohibit foreigners from fitting out vassels in any part of the United States, for transport-

ing persons from Africa to any foreign port.
Seventhly. That the memorialists be informed that in all cases, to which the authority of Congress extends, they will exercise it for the mane objects of the memorialists, so far as they can be promoted on the principles of justice, humanity, and good policy.

Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, moved that

the above be referred to a Committee of the Whole, to be taken up the first Monday in

urged several reasons which rendered it ex-tremely inconvenient to assign so early a day.

A proper knowledge of the present state of the importations, and other particulars respecting the slave trade, which cannot be known so early, call for a longer time. He adverted to early, call for a longer time. He adverted to the peculiar circumstances of the Southern States, and urged the necessity and justice of requiring a more perfect knowledge of the sen-timents of their constituents. To adopt it in its present form, would produce infinite mis-chiefs in the Southern States; it would excite tumults, seditions, and insurrections.

Mr. Vining opposed a postponement. He considered the report, if adopted, as an honorable declaration of the sentiments of the Legislature on this important business. He could not conceive that there were any grounds for the alarming apprehensions entertained by the alarming apprehensions entertained by

some gentlemen.

Mr. Boudinot observed, that if the raport was calculated to produce such effects, the argument is in favor of the shortest period; that ment is in favor of the shortest period; that
the report may be so amended as to prevent
those effects. He moved the first Monday in
April, because he expected that Congress would
rise in May, and he thought it would not be
giving the business that attention which it deserved, to postpone it to a period which may
preclude all discussion of the subject whatever.
Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, and Mr. Stone,
urged the postponement. The latter centlement Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, and Mr. Stone, urged the postponement. The latter gentleman observed that he had not approved of the interference of Congress in the business. Ho thought that persons that were not interested ought not to interfere—such interferences savored very strongly of an intolerant spirit, and he could not suppose that any one of the States had a right to interfere in the internal regulations of another. States were not accountable

wished that the interesting circumstances of the States which would be so materially a fected might be taken into consideration, and the subject postponed to the first Monday in

May.

Mr. Vining replied, that it was very extraordinary that a humane, liberal spirit—a wish to diffuse universal liberty—should be called an intolerant spirit; and disinterested persons he intolerant spirit; and disinterested persons he

measures they propose, for which they are always willing to appeal to the judgment of an intelligent people, (as they have colemnly appealed to the Great Ruler of Nations,) be it.

S. E. Church, S. S. Church, S. Church,

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the report of the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the people called Quakers, &c., (Mr. Benson in the chair.)

The question of order was put, when it was determined that Mr. Tucker's last amendment was not in order.

The question of order was plu, when it was not in order.

The report was then taken up by paragraphs. The first proposition being read—

Mr. White moved that it be struck out. He did this, he said, because he was against entering into a consideration, at this time, of the powers of Congress. He thought it would be time enough for this, when the powers are called in question. He then read the next, which he said was entirely unnecessary, as it contains nothing more than what is contained in express terms in the Constitution. He passed on to the third, which he said was equally unnecessary; and to the fourth, which was provided for by the Constitution. He said that he should agree to the fifth and sixth, with certain modifications. Agreeable to this idea, he offered those two in a different form. He disagreed to the seventh proposition, as unnecessary.

greed those two in a different form. He disa-greed to the seventh proposition, as unnecessa-ry and improper. He concluded by observing that his wish was to promote the happiness of all mankind, and, among the rest, those who are the objects of the present consideration; but this he wished to do in conformity to the but this he wished to do in conformity to the principles of justice and with a due regard to the peace and happiness of others. He would contribute all in his power to their comfort and well-being while in a state of Slavery; but he was fully of opinion that Congress has no right to interfere in the business, any further than he proposed by the two propositions as modified. He did not, however, anticipate the difficulties from a total prohibition which some gentlemen seem to apprehend; and if Congress

had it in their power to interdict this business at the present moment, he did not think the essential interests of the Southern States would essential interests of the Southern States would suffer. Twenty years ago, he supposed the idea he now suggested would have caused universal alarm. Virginia, however, about twelve years since, prohibited the importation of negroes from Africa, and the consequences apprehend-ed never were realized; on the contrary, the agriculture of that State was never in a more

entlemen seem to apprehend; and if Congress

dourishing situation.

Mr. Hartley. I have the honor to be one of the Committee on the Memorials, and will, with the leave of this committee, mention some par-ticulars which took place in the course of the investigation of the business. He premised that he was sorry that the question of right had been brought forward yesterday, and was not a little surprised to hear the cause of Sla-very advocated in that House, and language held towards the petitioners which his experi-ence had never shown to be Parliamentary. He read some memorandums taken in commit-tee, and had particular reference to a law passed in Grenada, which he applauded for its humanity and truly benevolent spirit. He rep-robated the illiberal treatment which the memorialists had received, and asserted that they were friends to the Constitution, and that on

the present occasion they came forward from the most laudable motives—from a wish to pro-mote the happiness of mankind; that their con-duct, so far from meriting censure, deserved and would receive the applause of the civilized world. Mr. Brown, in a considerable speech, advo-cated the motion of Mr. White. He enlarged on the pernicious consequences that may be expected to flow from the interference of Congress. He pointed out the effects which had resulted from the interposition of the Quakers, by which the prospects of the Southern States in slaves had been rendered very precarious; and if Congress should adopt the report, as it stands the consequences would be pernicious.

and if Congress should adopt the report, as it stands, the consequences would be pernicious in the highest degree. The negro property will be annihilated. The emancipation of slaves will be effected in time—it ought to be a gradual business; but he hoped that Congress would not, to gratify people who never had been friendly to the independence of America, precipitate the business, to the great injury of the Southern States.

Mr. Burke entered into a very extensive consideration of the subject. He gave an account of the humane treatment which the slaves of the Southern States received—their habitations, families, children, privileges, &c., &c. He then showed that their emancipation would tend to make them wretched in the highest degree. He animadverted with great freedom on the past and present conduct of the Quakers. He denied that they were the friends of freedom; he said that, during the late war, they were for bringing this country under a foreign yoke; they descended to the character of spies; they supplied the enemy with provisions; they were guides and conductors to their armies; and whenever the American army came into their neighborhood, they found themselves in an enemy's country. Mr. Burke was proceeding in this strain, when he was interrupted by being called to order. A warm altercation en-sued, and in the midst of it a motion was made

that the committee rise.
This motion was negatived, and Mr. Burke added a few more observations on the injustice of the measure of interference, as it respected Pages 1451 to 1453.

Here Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, enter upon a long argument in favor of Slavery.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The N. York Times states that it was Horace Green, of the New York Medical College, and not Horace Greeley, on whom the University of Vermont conferred the degree of LL.D. ... So, then, Horace Greeley is not an LL.D. after all. We are glad of it-plain Horace comes more natural, and sounds a great deal better. Long life to Horace Greeley. \*

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE. Burghill, Trumbull co., Ohio, Aug. 22, 1053. I send you enclosed three dollars, for which please forward me twenty numbers of Facts for the People, according to your prospectus. The campaign is just opening in Trumbull county, and the Independent Democracy are entering upon their labor with a confidence that the cause of Freedom is destined to a speedy victory over the sham Drmocracy of the day. It is a good time to labor, the public mind is ready for these influences, and for the living speaker, and this latter agency we are to have in due time in the persons of our champions, Lewis, Chase, and Giddings. Burghill, Trumbull co., Ohio, Aug. 22, 1053.

intolerant spirit; and disinterested persons he had always supposed the most likely to form a just judgment. He could not but approve of the report of the committee; it was couched in terms of humanity and prudence, and did great honor to the gentlemen who framed it.

Mr. Boudinot observed, that as there were some expressions in the report, which, if altered, might give satisfaction to all parties, he would move that the House should now go into a Committee of the Whole, in order to make the alterations.

Mr. Jackson said, for the purpose of altering the phraseology, he should have no objection to going into a committee.

Mr. Burke was for postponing the business altogether; he dilated on the pernicious consequences which might be expected to flow from an interference in the business.

Mr. Smith. of South Carolina, moved that

altogether; no dilated on the permittods consequences which might be expected to flow from an interference in the business.

Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, moved that the report should be recommitted. He expatiated on the construction which might be put on the several parts of the report, and showed their pernicious tendency. He was pointedly severe in animadverting on the conduct of the memorialists in meddling with the business.

Mr. Sherman opposed this motion. He said that this report was agreeable to his ideas—it was prudent, humane, and judicious.

The motion for recommitment was negatived. It was then voted that it should be referred to a Committee of the Whole. The time when it should be taken up occasioned some further debate. It was urged that, as so much time had been spent in the discussion, it was desirable to make an early decision on the business.

THINGS IN INDIANA.

THIRGS IN INDIANA.

To the Editor of the National Era:

As you have, no doubt, seen many reports of the case of John Freeman, at Indianapolis, and no one, perhaps, giving the whole case, I concluded to make out a very brief report of it for your paper especially; and I presume a different ent conclusion will be arrived at from most or any you may have seen. I have been an eyewitness to much of the proceedings in the case, and I must be allowed to draw my own conclusions, however much they may differ from those who may wish to make Pro-Slavery capital out of it, or howesever little it may justly argue for the character of our city.

John Freeman was first decoyed into the office of Commissioner Sullivan, where he was immediately arrested as a fugitive slave, belonging to Pleasant Ellington, of Missouri. A writ of habeas corpus was then sued out before Judge Majors, of the Circuit Court. He decided "that he had no jurisdiction in the case, farther than to ascertain whether he were in the proper custody;" and without deciding whether Sullivan was a legal commissioner or not, (this was a point made by Freeman's counsel, he remanded him into the custody of the United States Marshal, by whom he was immediately atread him into the custody of the United States Marshal, by whom he was immediately taken before the commissioner again, and he gave nine weeks to prepare for trial. (This looks clever for a commissioner.) During this time, Freeman's counsel went to Georgia, the light of the weekly editions and the Eventuales at contents and the seed whether and the series of the content of the paper on which the year and until the work shall be published, some time in 1854.

We are also in negotiation for a series of private papers and reminiscences of another eminent democratic statesman, which we hope to bring out in the course of the Eventual as the papers and reminiscences of another eminent democratic statesman, which we hope to bring out in the course of the second of the entire that the second of the country in the cou sel, he remanded him into the custody of the United States Marshal, by whom he was immediately taken before the commissioner again, and he gave nine weeks to prepare for trial. (This looks clever for a commissioner.) During this time, Freeman's counsel went to Georgia, the place of his former residence, to procure witnesses; brought one Patillo with him, who testified that Freeman was there a free man. Three or four weeks after this, Creed M. Jennings—the former guardian of Freeman—and another man, who had been marshal of the town, came on, and remained to the day of trial; and by that day some three or four more came on from Georgia, and were all ready to testify that John Freeman was a free man; and it was told by them that three hundred more stood upon the platforza, when they took the cars, and declared their readiness to come, if necessary, and would come, if a despatch were sent. During the interval, too, Ellington went to Kentucky, and brought out some three or four witnesses, who, after examining the body of John Freeman, made affidavit before the commissioner that he was the identical man, "Sam," that Ellington had lost. After this, Freeman's counsel got some two or three of Ellington's slave at the time he was lost, to go to Canada, where they found the "identical Sam," and came here and made oath of the letter is mailed should be made acquainted with the subscription. All that is necessary for him to do is to write a letter in a few words as possible, encoise the money, and write the name of the subscriptor, with the postoffice, county, and State, and direct the letter to WILLIAM C. BRYANT & CO.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY.

to go to Canada, where they found the "identical Sam," and came here and made oath of the fact. As the testimony multiplied, the case seemed to be turning, fast and conclusively, in favor of Freeman. Finally, to put the case beyond all possibility of dispute, Ellington's son came on, and went into the prison to see his father's slave before the trial, and he did not know him; and Freeman was just as ignorant of him. I witnessed this interview, and there was no mistake about it. Everything went to show that they had never before seen each other. This settled the case, which was immediately dismissed, and Freeman set at liberty, to go home, before the time, to his much afflicted family—no doubt to his and their immeasurable i.e. ble joy.
This is, I think, a fair statement of the sum of the case. Many interesting circumstances have not been mentioned, of course; all of which, if written, might fill a small volume.

As this case had excited much interest in the country, many persons were present on the day set for the trial—the discharge of Freeman on Saturday not having been heard of, out of the immediate neighborhood of Indianapolis. A public meeting, of all parties, was called at the Masonic Hall—the largest, perhaps, in the city. At the appointed hour the house was well filled At the appointed hour the house was well filled, and, as the counsel for Freeman refused to give a statement of the case as a foundation for proceedings in the meeting, because, as they averred, another suit was pending between Freeman and Ellington—a suit for damages—a little embarrassment was occasioned in the opening; but it lasted but a few minutes. The Rev. Mr. Gillet was called to preside, and the Southern gentlemen who had come as witnesses for Freeman were invited to take seats upon the stand; which they did, except one. Geo. W. Julian being present, was called to address the meeting; which, notwithstanding the em-

barrassments attending, he did, in a masterly manner. He is one of our best speakers; and many conversions, I have no doubt, are the result of his speeches. He held back nothing on account of the Southern gentlemen present, though a rather sickening compliment had been paid to some of them by the lawyer who had refused to give the information desired, as above stated, whose principal object seemed to be to get Hunker credit for himself, and glory, honor, and immortality, for his Southern brethren. I use the term because I judge they are brethren, not only in the Union-saving spirit, but "in the Lord." He replied to Julian, and defended the Fugitive Slave Law as constitubut "in the Lord." He replied to Julian, and defended the Fugitive Slave Law as constitutional. Julian replied to him; in which he showed that the decisions of Judges McLean and Conklin were outside of the Fugitive Act, &c. From the applause given to the speakers, on both sides, it was difficult to tell the sense of the meeting. It was a mixed multitude—made up of Hunker Whigs and Democrats, and

of Free-Soilers,
The following resolution was put, and car ried without a dissenting voice:
"Resolved, That as the act of Congress, monly called the Fugitive Slave Law, has here, and in many other parts of the country, been the occasion of great injustice, wrong, and suffering; and as these things will be likely to continue, as necessary fruits, so long as it remains upon the statute-book, and especially as it requires and justifies wrong, in many of its provisions, it ought to be immediately repealed."

This, considering the character of many the men composing the meeting, was a remark able result. Why did not the Hunkers vote They must have a secret sense that the law, which they as partisans are bound to support which they as partisans are bound to support, is itself an outrage, and ought to be repealed. Why cannot men refuse to vote for Compromise candidates, as they refused to vote against the above resolution? They seemed to be ashamed to vote for the contemptible, ungodly things, after such an exhibition of its operation. Though Freeman was cleared, it was not due to the mercy of the law, but to the unprecedented delay for the procurement of testimony, which was not contemplated by the law. It was not the intention of the law to give a fair trial. But I have not room to argue this case.

Resolutions were also passed at the meeting, giving credit to the men who came from the South to testify for Freeman, (unanimously.)

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THE above Establishment still continues in successful operation, having already entered upon it in the law to give a fair trial. But I have not room to argue this case.

Resolutions were also passed at the meeting, giving credit to the men who came from the South to testify for Freeman, (unanimously.)

Resolutions were also passed at the meeting, giving credit to the men who came from the South to testify for Freeman, (unanimously.)

One or two remarks now will close this account. The feeling got up here in this case was mainly because the presumption all the time was, that the man was free by the laws of the land. It was the same feeling had by the men of the South. This is a lower law sentiment, that may be entertained by the most heartless of men. "That is property which the law makes property," is the most common sentiment, and the greatest difficulty in the way of the freedom of the slaves. This case, neverent theless, has done much good. How much sympthy can we find for the 3,000,000 of slaves, who have as much right to freedom as this

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Dr. Comstock is the author of the American Phonetic Alphabet, the only perfect alphabet that has been given to the world, because it is the only alphabet that has a distinct letter for every articulate sound, and signs for accent, inflection, and intonation. Dr. C. has published, in this alphabet, his System of Elocation, 81; the New Testament, \$1.25; the first book of Pope's Homer's Illiads, with copious notes, 50 cents, My Little Geography, 25 cents; and a number of otheworks.

Aug. 12 AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.
Important Reduction in the Rates of Postage:

Lendrich Reduction in the Rates of Postage:

Lendrich Route Co., No. 54 Gold street,
New York, continue to publish the following
British Periodicals, via:
The London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review (Free Church.)
The Westminster Review (Liberal.) The Westminster Review (Liberal.)
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.) Hackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)
These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for twenty years, and their circulation is constantly on the increase, notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class, and of numerous Eelectics and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

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The postage on these periodicals has by the late law been reduced, on the average, about forty per ct..

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